The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY JULY 27, 1892. NO. 17

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Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

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—BETWEEN—
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Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

A Tale of Two Trunks.

BY M. CADY.

"What a very peculiar trunk!" said Mr. Marrowbone, looking through his eye-glasses at a large and handsome one which the civil salesman had just dragged from its retreat in the corner to the center of the room.

"Peculiar? Yes, sir," said the young man, lifting the lid and exhibiting the interior. "This trunk, sir, was made to order for a very wealthy gentleman. In fact, we made him two just alike. He never wanted them, and we are disposing of them at a sacrifice."

"Why didn't he want them?" asked Mr. Marrowbone, who had a streak of curiosity—doubtless inherited from his mother—in his composition. "Curious, not to want what you order."

"Yes, sir," replied the salesman. "Very curious. But, in this case, there was a complication that rendered the gentleman quite excusable. He committed suicide."

"Ah! Very wrong!" said Mr. Marrowbone. "Very wrong of him!"

"Quite so, sir," replied the salesman. "You observe the elegant receptacle for neck-ties; this place for your collar-box; here lie the shirts if you please. On the whole I doubt if you can find anything like this in the city."

"I doubt if I can," said Mr. Marrowbone. "Just my initials on it, 'M. M.,' Milton Marrowbone; and send it at once."

"Very well, sir; and I think you will never regret the purchase," said the salesman.

Hardly had he bowed his customer out of the door, when a lady tripped up the steps and entered. She was rather good looking, her age might have been thirty, and her appearance was that which may be described by the expression, "Just turned out of a bandbox."

"I want a trunk," she began; "and—there—that is exactly what I like." And she pointed to Mr. Marrowbone's recent purchase.

"Sorry, ma'am, but we have just sold that," said the polite salesman, conjuring up an expression of regret which was quite touching. "But,"—here he allowed a gleam of hope to sparkle in his eye—"but madam, we have another, outwardly similar, differing only in the interior; one, in fact, more suitable for a lady."

"Let me see it," said the customer. Another trunk was trundled from the shadows in the far corner of the shop and whisked open. The lady peeped into it.

"I'll take it," she said, after hearing the price. "I'll take it. I'm in a desperate hurry. Put my initials on it, and send it home at once."

The polite clerk made a bow so profound that it very nearly became an acrobatic performance, and the lady vanished. She had left her card—

"Two 'M. M.'s' on these trunks, Joshua," said the clerk to the factotum who appeared at the touch of the electric bell. "And quick about it."

Shortly, these trunks were sent home, and very soon after, they were, curiously enough, standing side by side in a large express-wagon bound for the Grand Central Depot, and, still more coincidently, found themselves piled one on the other in the baggage car on its way to New Haven, while their respective owners, Miss Maria Mutton and Mr. Milton Marrowbone, sat side by side. A curious combination of facts; but "fact," as we are told in every edition of every daily paper, is "stranger than fiction."

Mr. Marrowbone had lived forty years without giving his heart entirely away to any woman. Miss Mutton, at thirty-five, was still a dear little lambkin, as far as her tenderest affections went. But as they sat together in the flying car, the same cinders trying to get into their eyes, the same steam-whistle shrieking in their ears, the same boy continually offering them newspapers, peppermint candy and chewing-gum, the same lank and sad-eyed youth begrudging them refreshing draughts of the water which it was his duty to carry through the car, something happened. Bachelor and spinster alike felt a softness of heart quite unwonted.

"What a nice man he looks like!" said Miss Mutton to herself.

"What a charming woman!" thought Mr. Marrowbone.

When he shut the window for her, she felt that there were moments when— But no matter. However, on their arrival at the New Haven depot, they separated as travelers usually do, and saw no more of each other, Miss Mutton at once taking a conveyance for the—Hotel; Mr. Marrowbone having what he spoke of as "a little bit of something" before he proceeded to the same hostelry. Again coincidence followed them. Mr. Marrowbone was consigned to room No. 5 on the right corrider; Miss Mutton to room No. 5 on the left.

Both slumbered peacefully. Both were aroused by a fearful noise—shouts, cries, shrieks of murder, yells of fire.

Bewildered and terrified, Miss Mutton, in white *robe de nuit* and one of the last remaining nightcaps in the world, rushed out into the hall, and found herself in utter darkness amidst a crowd of ladies as much alarmed as herself; and in the right corrider Mr. Marrowbone appeared, or would have appeared had there been any light to see him by, in a night-robe, with a peaked cap, with a tassel on its top, upon his head.

"What? Where? How?" howled the guests, as they clustered together.

Suddenly a glare of light flashed upon the scene. The forces of the hotel appeared with lamps of all sorts. A voice was heard to explain that it was only "something wrong with the electric lights. Wire disconnected; young man knocked down; coming to, all right." The hardier spirits remained to get the news, regardless of costume; less experienced travellers retired to their rooms.

Miss Maria Mutton, who had never slumbered in a hotel before, fled before the approach of the lights and found shelter under a stairway. Mr. Marrowbone, who felt that a night-robe and cap did not compose a dignified costume, turned suddenly into a little cross-hall near which he happened to be standing, and there awaited the retirement of the other guests to their rooms. Afterward he knew that when he emerged from his retreat he must have turned to the left instead of the right. However, after much wandering about, and as mach chilliness of body as heat of temper, he came upon the magic number "5" shining upon a a silver plate upon his door, entered and closed it with a bang.

"All right," he said, as he struck a match. "There is my trunk; there is not another like it in the city. And there is 'M. M.' on the side." Then he blew out the match and popped into bed.

Almost at the same moment, Maria Mutton, with a palpitating heart, caught sight of the magic number "5," opened her door, saw her peculiar trunk, noted the initials of her name upon it by the light of the lamp opposite her door, said "Thank Heaven!" burst into tears and drew the drapery of her coach about her.

"What a fearful adventure!" was her last thought before she sank into the arms of slumber. Ah, had she but known it, fearful adventures were only just begun for her.

Mr. Marrowbone awakened early. He had business which demanded prompt attention. He sat up in bed, took off his nightcap and looked about him—he looked in vain. Those garments which he desired to assume were not visible. In their place hung, over a chair-back, a woman's dress; on the bureau, where he had surely left his hat, lay a bonnet and gloves; in place of his manly boots there stood at the foot of the bed a pair of button-gaiters, number three and a half at the utmost.

"Have I gone out of my senses!" cried Mr. Marrowbone.

How did these garments come to be in his room? Where were his own? He gazed about him and flew to his trunk.

"It's mine, certainly," he said. "Here are my initials, but I never tied a bit of blue ribbon to the handle."

He dashed back the lid. Within he beheld silk, lace, linen articles, contrived for ladies' wear—nothing that had ever belonged to any masculine being. A horrible thought, engendered by certain works of fiction that he had recently perused, rushed into his mind.

Was this a case of transformation—double identity — whatever it was called? he asked himself.

He rushed to the mirror expecting to see a female face there, but his own florid countenance, garnished with red sidewhiskers and crowded by a bald forehead, welcomed him. He breathed a great sigh of relief and sat down to recover from the shock. As he stared at the dress upon the chair a memory came to him.

She—the lively lady who shared his seat in the car the day before—had worn one like it. Yes, her trevelling-costume was made of that material.

"Please, ma'am," said a voice, at the door, "the electric gentleman wants to come to fix the wires before any more boarders kill themselves."

"Good Heaven!" cried Mr. Marrowbone; "I say, will you send a waiter to me—a man—a boy?"

"There ain't only lady-waiters in this house, miss," replied the girl, from without.

"Why does she call me 'miss,'" asked Mr. Marrowbone of himself.

"Then, if the landlord wouldn't mind, or the clerk—any man; send a man to me," said Mr. Marrowbone.

"I can't, miss; misses is a wider and don't hire only lady clerks. There ain't no men employed," responded the girl, with suspicion in her voice. "Please, the electric gentleman is in a hurry."

"I can't see any woman in *this* dress," said Mr. Marrowbone. "I must put on some gowns and strings in order to explain my position to the landlady." Accordingly he proceeded to attire himself in a gray dress which deserted him above the ankles, a knitted worsted shawl, which had deficiencies as to the meeting of hooks and eyes, and, having thus assumed the aspect of a bearded lady who had outgrown her wardrobe, put the bonnet on backward, tied a gray vail over it and opened the door.

"If I am not arrested before I find the landlady, I may get matters arranged as they should be," he said, with a gasp, remembering his pocket-book and watch, and with a fleeting vision of a diamond pin in the missing cravat.

Meanwhile, Miss Mutton, aroused by a tap upon the door, had received the same information concerning the "electric gentleman," and sprang to the door in terror. She looked about for her basque and beheld a coat; she sought her skirt in vain; in its place lay a pair of inexpressibles; where the bonnet had been was a man's hat. She lifted the trunk lid, and saw masculine garments.

"I must have been in a wrong room all night," she cried. Jumping at the truth more quickly than Mr. Marrowbone had done. A way of deliverance also occurred to her more speedily. And as she was in more terror of the vague dangers of electric wires, her wish to escape was greater. Gazing into the depths of the trunk, a linen duster caught her eye. She donned it. Its ends trailed on the ground. She pulled the derby over her ears and opened the door. A queer-looking female with a dress too short for her, and with nothing but striped stockings on her feet, was passing.

"Are you the landlady?" she began; then, with a squeal, seized her. "Whatever you are, you've got my frock on," she cried.

"And you," said the strange object, "whatever you are, I think you are, I think you are wearing my hat and duster."

"Don't touch me," gasped Miss Mutton; "I'm a lady. I put these on because I—I hadn't anything else—I must have got into another person's room. My trunk has the same initials, and it is a very peculiar trunk—oh, dear, dear!"

"I, madam," replied the being attired in her garments—"I am a *gentleman*. We have evidently exchanged rooms in the tumult occasioned by last night's alarm. I will shortly send you a parcel. Regrets." And he vanished.

Our readers know that he was Mr. Marrowbone. He had recognized Miss Mutton.

In ten minutes more, the suspicious chambermaid drlivered a parcel to the lady, "From No. 5, left corridor," and conveyed another to its destination; and Miss Mutton and Mr. Marrowbone became themselves again.

They met at the *table d' hote*. He bowed. She blushed, but afterward acknowledged the salutation.

There are always people to be found to introduce those who wish to know each other, and the marriage notices of a popular society journal shortly contained an account of the wedding of "Mr. Milton Marrowbone and Miss Maria Mutton, daughter of Mortimer Mutton, Sheepshead farm."

Their peculiar trunks now travel together, and the keys jingle lovingly upon one ring.—*New York Ledger.*

A MURDEROUS ANARCHIST.

He Shoots Chairman Frick of the Carnegie Mills.

An Attempt of the Man to Commit Suicide Frustrated.

An attempt was made in Pittsburg, Penn., a few afternoons ago, by an anarchist from New York, to murder Henry C. Frick, Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and the sole manager of the great Carnegie steel mills in Homestead and elsewhere. He was shot twice in the neck. The murderer's hand was knocked aside at the third shot, and the bullet embedded itself in the wall over Mr. Frick's head. The would-be assassin then attacked him with a knife and stabbed him twice in the back before he was overpowered. He was just on the point of being shot down for his deed when Mr. Frick, who retained consciousness, interceded for him and saved his life.

Later the man tried to destroy himself by chewing a fulminate of mercury cap, such as Anarchist Lingg used to kill himself in the prison in Chicago while he was awaiting the execution of the death sentence. He was seized before he had succeeded in biting into the cap, and his plan of suicide was frustrated.

The would-be assassin called indifferently "the Anarchist," Alexander Berkman and Simon Roachman for some time remained uncommunicative. No one even of the shrewd detectives or the shrewder newspaper men who had been at work on him ever since his desperate attempt at assassination got anything but contradictory or trivial information from him. He stated that when he was ready he would make a written statement for the press, and until then he would decline to answer any questions. He is a printer and cigarmaker by trade and lived in Forty-second street, New York.

He speaks plain English, is twenty-four years old, weighs 120 pounds and is five feet four inches in height. His face is clean shaved, from its sharp, protruding chin to its narrow, retreating forehead. He had under his tongue when arrested one fulminate cartridge similar to that used by Lingg, the Chicago anarchist and suicide, and another in his pocket.

For nearly a week he had been calling at the Carnegie office on a mysterious errand, but disappeared each time before word was sent to him to come in.

The entrance to Mr. Frick's office is by a swinging door. Mr. Frick's desk is a long, flat, oak affair, and is directly in the centre of his room. Back of it against the wall is a leather-covered sofa. There are two or three oak chairs between the desk and the window, but the space between the desk and the door is unoccupied.

When Berkman called the last time Mr. Frick was sitting in front of the desk and sideways to the door. On the opposite side of the table Vice-Chairman Leishmann sat. The latter was looking out of the window and was talking. Mr. Frick's left elbow rested on the desk, one leg was thrown over the arm of his chair, and his face was partly turned away from the door.

When the office boy took the visitor's card he started at once for the private office. He had just placed his hand on the swinging door and was pushing it open when the assassin pushed open the swinging gate and stepped inside the rail. One of the clerks said sharply, "Wait."

The man paid no attention. In two strides he reached the door to the private office and caught it just as it swung back after the boy passed inside. He pushed it in. The boy was just coming out to tell him to wait till the Chairman was disengaged. He brushed the boy aside. He took a step toward the desk and drew a revolver from his coat. At the moment that he did so Mr. Frick looked around. Instantly the man pulled the trigger.

There was a sharp report. Mr. Frick started back, and a stream of blood gushed from his neck. The man took a step nearer and fired again. Again Mr. Frick started back, and for a minute he appeared about to swoon. At the first shot Mr. Leishmann had leaped to his feet. He was bewildered. His eyes bulged out. At the second shot he recovered himself. He bounded around the desk; the man was in the act of pulling the trigger the third time, when the Vice-Chairman came within reaching distance. He threw up his arm and caught the man's wrist and swung the latter's arm up and back. The bullet crashed up into the wall.

Mr. Leishmann held the arm with the pistol with one hand, while he seized the man by the throat with the other. Then began the struggle. At the second shot blood had spurted from the other side of Mr. Frick's neck, and it was running down over his clothing.

He recovered from the shock of his two wounds at the third shot, and got on his feet and threw himself on the struggling men. Round and round the trio wrestled, getting nearer to the front windows all the time. Though slight in figure the assailant seemed possessed of herculean strength.

Twice he nearly wrenched himself loose. He was trying hard to free the hand in which he held the pistol. Once he succeeded and pulled the trigger. The pistol missed fire. Leishmann seized the hand again and held it. Mr. Frick had grasped the man about the waist, pinioning the other hand.

All three appeared about to fall. They swayed back and forth. Not a word was uttered. Mr. Frick was becoming weak. His blood was staining his assailant's clothing. Finally the man wrenched himself loose. His left hand was freed, and he plunged it into his back pocket.

At just that instant Leishmann, by a mighty effort, wrenched further back the hand holding the pistol, and gaining a purchase, succeeded in tripping the assailant. Down on the floor he went in a heap. All this had taken place in less than two minutes.

Then the clerks outside recovered from the shock of the three pistol shots and rushed pell mell to the door and in time to see the fall. There they stood stupefied. As the stranger fell he succeeded in drawing a stiletto-like knife from his pocket with his free left hand.

Mr. Frick and Mr. Leishmann were on their feet bending over him. The knife flashed through the air and was driven with force into the back of Mr. Frick. With hardly an instant's pause it was withdrawn and again driven forward into Mr. Frick's back.

Mr. Frick succeeded in grasping the hand that held the knife, and throwing his whole weight on it pinioned his arm to the floor. Leishmann held the other hand.

The man was helpless. Then it was that the clerks recovered their self-possession and ran to the aid of their employers. Deputy-Sheriff May was at their head.

He got to the door of the private office just in time to see the stabbing. He drew his revolver as he ran forward, and was about to shoot. "Don't shoot. Don't kill him," pleaded Mr. Frick.

"Don't shoot. Don't shoot. The law will punish him."

One of the clerks seized the deputy sheriff's revolver and held it. Two others got the stranger's pistol and the stiletto.

Within a minute or two after the man was conquered no less than 200 persons were crowding into the room, and it was only through the intercession of Mr. Frick that the anarchist escaped lynching. He was removed at once to the station house.

While being searched the prisoner had held his head high and had talked as though he had a pebble in his mouth. T. J. Moyer discovered under his tongue the cause. It was a little cartridge less than an inch in length and of the thickness of a camel's hair brush quill, but of sufficient explosive power, as Arthur Kirk, the dynamite manufacturer and expert said, to have blown the would-be murderous head into as many bloody fragments as a cartridge of the same character blew the head of Lingg, the Chicago anarchist.

"What have you got that thing for?" asked Inspector McKelvey, as with a growl Berkman spat out the morsel of death. "None of your business," was the answer. A further search of the prisoner's clothes revealed the presence of another fulminate cartridge.

The doctors cut the bullet out of Mr. Frick's back and dressed his wounds. He did not become unconscious at any time. He refused to take any anæsthetics. After the operation he took an opiate and fell into a deep sleep. An ambulance was summoned at 7 o'clock, Mr. Frick was carried down on a stretcher, carefully put aboard and driven to his home, seven miles away in Homewood, an east-end suburb.

The doctors said that unless some unforeseen complication occurred Mr. Frick was almost certain to recover.

Expressions of regret among the locked-out men at Homestead at the brutal attack with knife and pistol on Mr. Frick were numerous. The leaders of the men took the earliest opportunity to contradict the belief that the man had anything to do with the Homestead trouble.

FATAL FIRE DAMP.

The York Farm (Penn.) Colliery Shaken by a Terrible Explosion.

There was a terrible explosion of gas at the York Farm (Penn.) colliery in No. 1 breast of the West Salem gangway, a few mornings ago, killing sixteen men and badly injuring five others.

Not one of the men working in the vicinity survived to tell the tale of the disaster, excepting Llewellyn, the man who first noticed the presence of gas and the unusual running of coal, and who, by strictly complying with colliery rules, had gone to inform the fire boss of these unusual undertakings.

The first intimation that those working on the surface had of the explosion in the mine was a dull rumbling and shaking of the earth, followed by a cloud of dust which forced itself out of the fan house located on the hillside nearest Yorkville. The outside workmen collected about the mouth of the slope and anxiously awaited the news from the inside.

A few minutes after the explosion a car containing most of the men who had escaped serious injury was hoisted to the surface.

Boss Lockie soon organized rescuing forces and the search for those who had been injured was begun. In fifteen minutes the car was again hoisted to the surface, containing all the injured men who could be found at that time. The others were reported buried beneath a heap of debris, and it was not then known how soon their bodies could be removed.

The colliery near the mouth of the slope was soon crowded with people. Mothers, wives and brothers with tearful faces hurried there, inquiring for tidings of the disaster and the fate of relatives. Some were nearly frantic with grief and would have run down the slope had not the watchmen held them back.

The first of the bodies were brought to the surface about one o'clock. They were those of William Weyman, Thomas Jones, George Greiss, Hermann Werner and Anthony Putlavish. They were wrapped from head to foot in heavy tar cloth and the name of each man was written across his shroud in chalk. The bodies were carried to the oil house and laid upon the benches. It was not until the bodies of the five dead miners had been recovered that there could be anything learned as to the cause of the explosion.

The West Salem gangway, in which the men were working, is a new one and had been driven about sixty yards when the explosion came. Almost every man made a rush for the foot of the slope. It was all over in a moment. Those who had not the presence of mind to throw themselves on the ground were caught in the burning gas as it rushed onward, receiving injuries more or less severe.

When the rescuing force reached the gangway after the explosion they found men stretched lifeless upon the floor of the gangway and others writhing in fearful agony. Most of the timbering had been torn loose, letting down the loose rock and dirt in several places, almost blocking the gangway.

THE ALVA SUNK.

W. K. Vanderbilt's Yacht Run Down by the Steamer Dimock.

While at anchor in the fog on Nantucket (Mass.) Shoals early a few mornings ago, W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht Alva was run into by the steamer H. F. Dimock and sunk. All on board the Alva, including W. K. Vanderbilt and party, were saved and taken on board the Dimock.

As soon as it was certain that the yacht would sink, a steam launch, four rowboats and a naphtha launch were lowered from the Alva, which was rapidly sinking, and the owner and passengers, with the crew of fifty-two men, were soon afloat and rapidly pulling away from their doomed craft.

They left none too soon, for when they were about a cable's length from the vessel she made a violent keel to port, and, righting again, plunged down bows first, and nothing but the three masts sticking out of the water indicated the presence of the magnificent ocean rover they had so lately deserted.

The party were all safely landed on board the Dimock, which anchored and remained until about 1:40 o'clock in the afternoon, when the fog lifted and a course was set for Boston.

The Dimock sustained some slight injuries to her stem and bows, but they were made temporarily safe by her crew while she was awaiting clearing weather. So hurriedly were the occupants of the ill fated craft obliged to leave that they were all, with the exception of the watch on deck, clad in nothing but their night clothes, and lost everything they had in the way of valuables.

The Alva was one of the largest and handsomest yachts afloat. Her owner made a trip to Europe in her two years ago. She was built by Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Del., in 1879, and rebuilt in 1885.

THERE are over 2000 tons of silver bars, 55,000,000 silver dollars and $55,000,000 in gold coin stored in the Philadelphia mint.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

136TH DAY.—The Anti-Option bill was made the unfinished business——The General Deficiency bill was passed——Mr. Morgan introduced the bill introduced in the House some time since granting to C. C. Moreno and his associates the right to lay telegraph cables in the Pacific Ocean between the American and Asiatic coasts.

137TH DAY.—The nomination of George Shiras, of Pennsylvania, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was received ——A partial report of the Finance Committee on the effect of the tariff on prices was presented.

138TH DAY.—Mr. Vest spoke in opposition to the Anti-Option bill——Mr. Paddock reported a bill to provide for the establishment, protection and administration of public forest reservations and for other purposes.

139TH DAY—The Anti-Option bill was opposed by Messrs. Daniel and White——The bill to accept a bequest made by General George W. Cullum for the erection of a memorial hall at West Point was passed—— Mr. Warren addressed the Senate in favor of the bill introduced by him for the irrigation and reclamation of arid lands. It was referred to the Committee on Irrigation——The House joint resolutions as to sending from the Patent Office to the World's Columbian Exposition models and drawings of inventions by women, and as to requesting from the Queen Regent of Spain, the municipal government of Genoa and others the loan of relics of Columbus were passed.

140TH DAY.—The House bill providing for retaliation against Canada in the matter of the Welland Canal was unanimously passed ——After some desultory talk on the Homestead matter the Senate continued the debate on the Anti-Option bill. Mr. White, of Louisana, concluded his speech against the measure.

141ST DAY.—Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to promote peace among Nations—— Mr. Morgan introduced a bill providing that the Government should take possession of the Central and Union Pacific Railways until their indebtedness to the Government is discharged——The Anti-option bill was further discussed.

In the House.

159TH DAY.—Mr. Broderick introduced a bill forbiddlng the interstate transportation of armed forces. The measure is aimed at the Pinkertons ——The House adopted the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Committee on Labor to make an investigation of the slums of cities—— Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, on behalf of the minority of the committee appointed to investigate the administration of the Pension Office, submitted the views of the minority ——An evening session was held for three hours, during which the World's Fair appropriation was debated.

160TH DAY.—The Senate amendment to Sundry Civil bill, appropriating $5,000,000 for the World's Fair was non-concurred in; the Sunday closing proviso was concurred in. The Sundry Civil bill was then passed as amended, and the Speaker appointed Representatives Holman, Sayers and Bingham as the conferees ——A resolution was passed for the appointment of a special committee of five members to investigate the election laws and methods in the city and county of New York ——The conference report on the Fortification bill was agreed to.

161ST DAY.—The bill to raise life-savers pay was passed; that to give American registry to the Chinese was defeated——The report of the Yellowstone Park Investigating Committee comments upon the alleged exertion by Russell Harrison of influence with the Government in favor of a corporation.

162D DAY.—The bill for retaliation against Canada in canal tolls was passed——Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the bill to provide for the calling of an international arbitration congress—— The Senate bill was passed for the examination and promotion of enlisted men of the army to the grade of Second Lieutenant. Also Senate bill for the collection, custody and arrangement of military records of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

163D DAY.—The discussion of the Senate amendments to the General Deficiency bill occupied the entire session and none of them was agreed to.

164TH DAY.—The General Deficiency bill was discussed. The item for the payment of the Indian Depredation claims, amounting to $478,252, was agreed to, 96 to 94, and then the House further insisted on its disagreements to the bill, and again sent it to conference.

A PITCHED BATTLE.

Attempts to Attach a Circus Result in a Free-for-All Riot.

There was a serious riot in the village of Phoenix, N. Y., a few nights ago, in which two persons were fatally hurt. It grew out of an attempt on the part of Deputy Sheriff Vickery and two officers to attach the property of Downie & Callagher, circus owners.

The combination travels by canal, and while on the way to Phoenix from Oswego the circus boats ran into and damaged a canal boat. The managers refused to settle, and attachment papers were taken out. When the officers went to serve them the circus men resisted and began shooting. The villagers were attracted to the scene, and a general skirmish resulted, during which one of the circus hands and one of the officers were fatally hurt.

A large crowd assembled, and threats of lynching the circus men in a body were made. The wrath of the crowd was finally appeased when twelve of the circus hands were literally dragged to jail. The villagers guarded the jail all night to prevent them from escaping.

NINE MEN KILLED.

Buried by Falling Earth in an Irish Slate Quarry.

A fatal accident occurred at the Benduff slate quarry, in County Cork, Ireland.

While the workmen were at work a portion of an overhanging bank of earth and slate collapsed, aad ten men were buried beneath the debris.

Willing hands removed the earth and broken slate as rapidly as possible, but when they reached the men nine of them were dead.

The other man was taken out badly injured.

T. B. BALLENTINE, the millionaire "truck" farmer of Norfolk, Va., has purchased an entire square of ground in that city and proposes to erect on it a "widows' home." The building will stand in the centre, and the remainder of the tract will be laid out in lawns and gardens. Mr. Ballentine is without children, and has provided in his will that the rents of his city property be applied to the support of the home. He is a native of Currituck county, N. C., and began truck farming in the vicinity of Norfolk with a few hundred dollars.

NEW YORK STATE NEWS.

Fisheries Report.

The annual report of the State Commissioners of Fisheries shows that more fish were distributed than in any year since the creation of the Commission, and that more valuable food fish were turned into the waters of the State than in any previous year.

The following is a list of the food fish deposited last year: Pike, 4,000,000; ciscoes, 3,000,000, white fish, 9,000,000; channel pickerel, 2,000,000; shad, 2,424,000; tomcods, 3,200,000; smelts, 7,400,000; lobsters, 27,700; frost fish, 7,400,000, a total of 38,451,700.

The report says: "The last was another unsuccessful year for shad hatching, as a sufficient number of eggs could not be obtained on account of the oily condition of the waters of the Hudson, together with the small run of shad. The diminished run of shad is due to the flagrant violations of the law forbidding the dumping of garbage in New York harbor.

"The fishermen report that in the morning they frequently found their drift nets filled with mud and refuse, which had evidently been dumped the night before. As the refuse is light it could easily have been carried by the tide a long distance before it finally sank and it might have happened that schools of fish coming in New York Bay were driven back into the ocean by striking this mass of refuse floating to the sea."

The "Artful Dodger" Killed.

Simon Jacobwitz took the part of the African "artful dodger" at Eagle Park, Buffalo, a few days ago, and was killed. The "artful dodger" is the man who pokes his head through a hole in a piece of canvass and permits people to throw baseballs at him at the rate of three throws for a nickel.

Jacobwitz, who was not over nineteen years old, refused to wear the wooden headpiece worn by the colored man. Three men threw baseballs at his head. The last ball struck him on top of the head and he dropped. An hour or so later he died.

The Coroner says concussion of the brain killed him.

A Savage Roost Robber.

James Metcalf, of Mount Upton, found a new tenant in one of his hen houses the other morning, in which a large family of chickens were keeping house by themselves. Mr. Metcalf had left the drop door of the coop propped up with a stick, which had been knocked down, and inside, neatly trapped, was a monstrous owl of the hoot variety. The brood of fowls were either inside the owl or lying about with their heads bitten off. Upward of forty headless chickens lay scattered in view. Metcalf entered the coop and managed to kill the owl after a lively fight, which caused his face and arms to bear bleeding evidences of the sharp claws of the owl in its fight for life.

General Items.

THE crop of currants in Southern Ulster is enormous. The fruit is excellent and the prices have been sustained to a very remunerative degree. Those who have had faith in this sort of fruit are now reaping a handsome reward. Canners who use currants in large quantities in the markets reached from that section say that they never before saw the currant crop so uniform in size and quantity.

BUFFALO newspapers are clamoring for a large new railroad station in that city.

MRS. SOLOMON LEWIS, of Glen Wild, Sullivan County, recently celebrated the 103d anniversary of her birth. Her sight and hearing are but little impaired, and she is so active that she made a trip to Wurtsborough by carriage a few weeks ago without experiencing any unusual fatigue.

THE Lake steamer Lyttle was burned to the water's edge on Onondaga Lake a few nights ago. The craft had just been tied up to her dock at the iron pier after discharging a load of excursionists. The boat was worth $3000.

THE old printing house of Weed, Parsons & Company, of Albany, has passed into the hands of a receiver. Supreme Court Judge D. Cady Herrick gave the contending interests a week to settle upon a person for receiver. As they failed to do so he appointed Senator Amasa J. Parker. General Parker gave bonds in the sum of $200,000, his sureties being Robert C. Pruyn, Dudley Olcott, Dean Sage and George I. Amsdell, each justifying in the sum of $100,000.

JOHN W. VAUGHN, fifty-eight years of age, committed suicide at his boarding house in Syracuse by shooting himself. Three years ago he went to Syracuse from Oswego, where he ran the Littlejohn House for fifteen years. He leaves a wife and several sons. He was despondent.

THE wife of ex-Sheriff G. S. Vanhoesen was killed by being thrown from her carriage while driving in the country seven miles north of Cortland.

IN the collision near Norwood between the Chicago train on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg and the New York vestibule train for Saranac Lake, six passengers were bruised. George H. Barbour, wife and daughter, of Detroit, were among them. The wreck was cleared in an hour.

A TERRIFIC thunder storm, accompanied by a heavy wind passed over Syracuse. Trees were blown down all over the city, and a dozen buildings were more or less damaged. The lightning struck the tower of the new City Hall and tore a large stone from the apex. The Methodist Church, in the Huntley tract, was nearly demolished, while the roof was torn from Rubin's Hall in Grape street, and also from a house in the same vicinity. Lightning ripped up the roof of the building occupied by D. McCarthy & Sons, dry-goods dealers, and the rain damaged their stock to the extent of $10,000.

Fixed just right—Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They do it in just the right way, too—by using Nature's own methods. That's why they're better than the dreadful, old-fashioned pills, with their griping and violence.

But they're better in every way. In size, for instance, and dose. They're the smallest and the easiest to take; only one little Pellet is needed for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. They cleanse and regulate the system thoroughly—but it's done easily and naturally. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for value received.

Something else, that pays the dealer better, may be offered as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for *him*, but it can't be, for *you*.

NYNU—30

EVERY MOTHER
Should Have It in The House.
Dropped on Sugar, Children Love
to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves all Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Sold everywhere. Price 35c. by mail; 6 bottles Express paid. $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

"August Flower"
I used August Flower for Loss of vitality and general debility. After taking two bottles I gained 69 lbs. I have sold more of your August Flower since I have been in business than any other medicine I ever kept. Mr. Peter Zinville says he was made a new man by the use of August Flower, recommended by me. I have hundreds tell me that August Flower has done them more good than any other medicine they ever took. GEORGE W. DYE, Sardis, Mason Co., Ky.

ULCERS,
CANCERS,
SCROFULA,
SALT RHEUM,
RHEUMATISM,
BLOOD POISON.
these and every kindred disease arising from impure blood successfully treated by that never-failing and best of all tonics and medicines,
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC SSS
Books on Blood and Skin Diseases free.
Printed testimonials sent on application. Address
The Swift Specific Co.,
ATLANTA, GA.

FROM THE "PACIFIC JOURNAL."
"A great invention has been made by Dr. Tutt. That eminent chemist has produced
Tutt's Hair Dye
which imitates nature to perfection; it acts instantaneously and is perfectly harmless." Price, $1. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

GO WEST.
The 1892 Harvest in South Dakota is the most wonderful yield ever produced by any Western State. Thousands of men can get work at big wages all summer and fall harvesting and threshing. Lands are cheap but rapidly advancing in value. I have a few choice pieces that I can yet sell for $4 to $6 an acre. Finest land in the world. Write to me for further information. Chas. L. Hyde, Pierre, So. Dak.

BETTER DEAD
THAN ALIVE.
Dutcher's Fly Killer is certain death. Flies are attracted to it and killed at once. They do not live to get away. Use it freely, destroy their eggs and prevent reproduction. Always ask for Dutcher's and get best results.
FRED'K DUTCHER DRUG CO.,
ST. ALBANS, VT.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross $2; 1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.
Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

CONDITION OF THE STRIKE.

Late Dispatches Regarding the Situation at Homestead.

The Pennsylvania Militia Still Remain on Guard.

Late dispatches from Homestead, Penn., gave the following particulars concerning the state of the labor war between the Carnegie mill owners and their locked out employes: Hugh O'Donnell and Hugh Ross, against whom warrants had been issued, went to Pittsburg and held a consultation with their attorney, W. G. Brennan. At the close of their talk with Mr. Brennan, the two workmen proceeded to Alderman McMaster's office and gave themselves up and were by him remanded to jail. Mr. Brennan at once entered application for the release of Messrs. Ross and O'Donnell on bail. Mr. O'Donnell in an interview expressed his confidence in his being released on bail and his ability to ultimately prove his innocence of any crime.

A secret conference, over an hour in length, was held between the Governor of Pennsylvania, the President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of America, and the chief legal adviser of the 5000 striking employes of the Carnegie mills. From almost every aspect the meeting of the trio was a remarkable one. The place of the meeting was directly under the battery of the Gatling guns on Shanty Hill, and immediately in front of the main gateway through the high board fence and barb wire barrier enclosing the marvelous array of furnaces, rolls, and smokestacks known as the Homestead works. Through the slats of the gate could be plainly seen the spot where the workmen and Pinkertons slaughtered each other. The meeting was in one of the houses usually occupied by the official representatives of the Carnegie Company in Homestead, but temporarily utilized as a residence for Governor Pattison.

Neither Governor Pattison, Mr. Weihe nor Mr. Brennan would consent to be quoted one syllable as to the nature of the discussion. It is said, however, that the removal of the troops from Homestead, and the bearings of that matter from each possible standpoint were gone into.

The last day of grace allowed by the Carnegie management for the striking steelmakers and other employes of the Homestead mills to apply for reinstatement has passed. Of the 3800 out one man left the ranks. He is John Miller, a heater.

Not only did the men refuse to enter the fold to which they were invited, but they actually attended a picnic at Big Spring Grove, held on the last day of grace for the benefit of the relief fund.

The return of O'Donnell and his hopeful words had much to do with this exhibition of the perfect organization they have. They trust him implicitly, and when he stated with positiveness in the early hours of the morning that the strike was bound to be settled satisfactorily to the men, they needed nothing more to confirm them in their determination.

Superintendent Porter, of the Carnegie works, made a statement. It was that thirty-seven men in all had been added to the force in the mill, of which, he said, seven were former hands. In addition the company has seventy-three agents on the road who had engaged quite a number of people.

The fires in the open hearth No 2 mill were lighted and the noise of the exhaust pipe could be heard all day long. There seems no doubt but that the force inside the mills has been materially increased from one source or another, the arrivals amounting, according to one conservative estimate, to 150 men.

The situation at the Upper and Lower Union mills of the Carnegie Steel Company continued unchanged. The furnaces went on burning as usual, but no new men went to work, and the strikers maintained their firm attitude. At Beaver Falls the mills are still closed down, and seemingly no efforts are being made to start up.

There have been several little clashes between the soldiers and the strikers. The guard at the works was strengthened, and many of the strikers who were in a group on the opposite side of the street cursed the soldiers roundly. A Corporal and four men sent these talkers scurrying home. There was a large crowd in front of the stikers' headquarters in the afternoon. A company of soldiers came marching by and some one spat from the window of the strikers' meeting room upon the head of a soldier. The crowd laughed. The Captain halted his men and strode angrily into the building. He found that it was a purely accidental occurrence. When he reached the street he ordered the crowd to disperse. There was some hesitation at first, which the Captain quickly removed by ordering "Fix bayonets."

Governor Pattison continued his inspection of the regiments and had his picture taken at sundown sitting on the porch of Mill Superintendent Potter's house. The Governor refused to say when he was going home.

Brigadier-General Dechert was summoned to Homestead for a council of war with General Snowden on the future relations of the National Guard to the strikers. The officers of the different commands are busily engaged in preparing the pay rolls for the services performed by the troops. Section 53 of the Military Code of the State recites:

"When the National Guard shall be in actual service its commissioned officers shall be paid the same as the officers of like grade in the regular army of the United States; its first sergeants, $3 per day; its corporals, $1.75 per day; its musicians and privates, $1.50 per day, and each enlisted man, after serving a full term of enlistment, shall be entitled to an additional pay of twenty-five cents per day for service during the second term, and a further addition of twenty-five cents per day for service during each subsequent term of enlistment."

According to the foregoing the privates will receive $10.50 a week each as long as they stay at Homestead. As there are 6000 of them the State will pay over $60,000 a week. In the present case it may be a long time before payment is made, as the appropriation for the Guard is $350,000 a year, and if that is used up by an emergency, it will require an additional appropriation by the Legislature.

Drummed Out of Camp.

A great sensation in camp at Homestead was the drumming out of town of Private Iams, of Company K, Tenth Regiment, who shouted when the report of the attempted assassination of Mr. Frick reached the Provisional Brigade for three cheers for the assassin.

Colonel Streator, from his quarters, heard the incendiary shout. He hurried into the camp and ordered the regiment to be paraded in double-quick time.

When his command was drawn up he recited to the soldiers the remark he had heard.

"I heard the voice distinctly," the Colonel said; "I think I recognized it, and I want the man who made the statement to advance two paces."

The Colonel had recognized Iams's voice, and he was standing directly in front of the accused when he was talking.

Immediately Private Iams stepped to the front. He was trembling like an aspen leaf, and he seemed unable to hold his gun.

"You offered three cheers for the killing of Mr. Frick, did you not?" the Colonel asked.

Iams didn't answer, but he hung his head and nodded in the affirmative; he was ordered to the guardhouse. The Colonel and his staff, including the surgeon, then went to the guardhouse.

The officer of the day took charge of the culprit and at the Colonel's orders he was hung up by the thumbs for thirty minutes.

The surgeons remained with the unfortunate during all his punishment. One of them kept watch on his pulse, while another looked after his heart, and at the end of thirty minutes Surgeon Neff ordered him taken down.

When released young Iams was limp and apparently unconscious. The surgeons remained with him for another hour, when he was taken to his quarters.

Next day one side of his head was shaved and one side of his beard and mustache cut off, and his uniform was taken from him.

A civilian's dress was given him and he was then given in charge of twenty men and a drum corps and marched out of town a mile and a half to the tune of the "Rogue's March."

The guards were given strict orders in his presence to shoot him if he turned to the right or the left.

He was also disfranchised and will hereafter be "a man without a country."

The punishment, although severe, is in accord with a law passed in 1887, and is generally commended.

Iams is a traveling salesman and lives in Waynesburgh.

THE LABOR WORLD.

MINING activity is increasing.

AMERICA has 60,000 Chinese laundrymen.

EASTERN cotton mills have advanced wages.

RAILROAD building continues at a very low ebb.

THE English pay of a roller in iron mills is only $2.50 a day.

ELECTRIC lights have just been put in several Pennsylvania coal mines.

NON-UNION men are called "slushers" in western parts of this country.

RAIL straighteners earn ten dollars a day under the Amalgamated scale.

THERE are 1,803,406 domestic servants in England, of whom 1,350,000 are women.

THE Knights of Labor at Anita, Penn., have built a hall of their own, costing $10,000.

CHINESE laborers are to be imported into Africa to teach the natives how to cultivate tobacco.

A SPECIAL room in the Hahnemann Hospital of New York City is fitted up for sick saleswomen.

THE American Flint Glass Workers' Union has a membership of 8300 and $128,000 in its treasury.

SEAMEN are very scarce in Quebec, Canada, and bounties of five and ten dollars are paid for each man.

NEARLY all the Southern car works are on full time, and business is improving throughout the South generally.

U. S. HOBART died in San Francisco, Cal., the other day, worth $4,000,000. In 1870 he was a carman in a mine, earning four dollars a day.

IT is estimated that three strikes of the granite-cutters and the building trades in New York City during the last four months cost $385,000.

HARVEST hands are so scarce in Barton County, Kansas, that the farmers gather at the railway stations and go through the trains seeking laborers.

THE clerks in the banks of Denver, Col., jointly own a cottage in the Rocky Mountains, where they all pass their vacations, using it in detachments during the summer.

THERE are 300,000 women engaged in industrial pursuits in Massachusetts, embracing twenty different occupations, the larger percentage being domestic and manufacturing.

ELECTRICIANS are very busy designing new plants for the smaller towns and cities throughout the West, and quite a number of cables and electrical roads are to be built this fall.

THE Secretary of the United States Treasury estimates that it will cost $32,000 to carry out the recently enacted law granting thirty days' vacation to all the employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

CHILE'S GENEROUS ACT.

She Gives $75,000 Indemnity for the Attack on the Baltimore Seamen.

Chile has given $75,000 in gold to the United States to be distributed among the families of the two seamen of the United States cruiser Baltimore killed in the riot at Valparaiso last October and to the members of the crew who were wounded.

The tender of that sum was made by Senor Errazuriz, the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs; it was accepted by Minister Egan in behalf of the United States as "a frank, friendly and entirely satisfactory settlement of the deplorable occurrence at Valparaiso," and Secretary of State Foster has just announced that "an entirely cordial and mutually satisfactory settlement had been reached between the Governments of the United States and Chile" upon the subject of this indemnity.

After Secretary Blaine wrote January 30 that the President believed Chile's sense of justice would enable the two Governments to make honorably a full end of the whole matter nothing was done till last month, when Senor Errazuriz entered the Chilean Cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs and communicated to Mr. Egan the disposition of the Chilean Government to come to an adjustment of the Baltimore indemnity.

Mr. Egan was informed by Secretary Foster July 1 that the President was much gratified at the indications received of the disposition of the Chilean Government, and that he did not doubt that it would be ready to make a liberal indemnity to the families of the deceased and to the wounded survivors.

Senor Errazuriz addressed Mr. Egan a note on the 13th placing at the disposal of the latter the sum of $75,000 in gold and asking him to cause it to be distributed among the families of the two seamen who lost their lives and to the surviving members of the crew wounded in the affair of October 16. On the 17th inst. Mr. Egan replied, cordially accepting the offer.

The Baltimore indemnity finds no exact precedent in the diplomatic history of this country.

According to Captain Schley's report two of the Baltimore's men were killed in the Valparaiso riot, three seriously wounded and fifteen slightly injured, making twenty men killed and wounded. Chile's indemnity money could be divided into twenty parts of $3750 each.

Northwest Fisheries.

To preserve the salmon industry of the northwest coast is deemed particularly important because it is the only fishery of North Pacific waters that is ever likely to be of much commercial value. That vast expanse of ocean, inclusive of Bering Sea, is full of cod and halibut, but they are not found bunched in great schools on banks as off the New England shore, so that vessels do not find it easy to get cargoes. Furthermore, neither of these species is equal to those of the Atlantic in point of weight or quality. The cod are razor backed, resembling the Labrador catch which sells as third rate at Gloucester, and both they and the halibut are commonly infested by minute parasitic worms. When the fish are cooked fresh, they look all right, but, after they are dried for market, the flesh is so filled with black dots, each of which is a worm, as to make it look gray instead of white. People who go to market are usually not aware of these black dots, but the superior quality of Atlantic cod and halibut is recognized in San Francisco by higher prices asked and paid. The parasites referred to lay in the water their eggs, which are swallowed by the fish, the worms hatched from them boring through the intestines into all parts of the meat.—Boston Transcript.

The British Sunday-school Union reports 6661 schools, with 152,977 teachers and 1,531,432 scholars, but the large majority of British Sunday-schools do not belong to the union.

At Home Or Abroad

You cannot be guarded against severe and dangerous attacks to throat and lungs without that greatest of all family medicines, Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure. *It does not contain opium in any form.* Causes no nausea. Sold by all prominent druggists. 50c. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Italian Government has purchased Caprera, the island that was Garibaldi's home.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

Mr. Darius Waterhouse, Chattanooga, Tenn. says: "It cost but little to try Bradycrotine and a trial is all that is necessary to convince the doubting thousands that it will cure headache." All druggists, fifty cents.

NERVOUS, bilious, disorders, sick headache, indigestion, loss of appetite and constipation removed by Beecham's Pills.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

A Veteran

Mr. Joseph Hemmerich, 520 E. 146th St., N. Y. City, in 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, was stricken with **Typhoid Fever,** and after a long struggle in hospitals, was discharged as incurable with **Consumption.** He has lately taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, is in good health, and cordially recommends **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA** as a general blood purifier and **tonic medicine,** especially to his comrades in the G. A. R.

Jos. Hemmerich.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and perfect in composition, proportion, appearance.

N Y N U—30

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

RAGLAN CYCLES Fred'k W. Janssen Co. 310 Broadway, N. Y. Superior Quality Athletic & Aquatic Goods & Supplies

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting three boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. ☞ GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES $85

For Ladies and Gents. Six styles in Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tires.

Diamond Frame, Steel Drop Forgings, Steel Tubing, Adjustable Ball Bearings to all running parts, including Pedals. Suspension Saddle.

Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular.

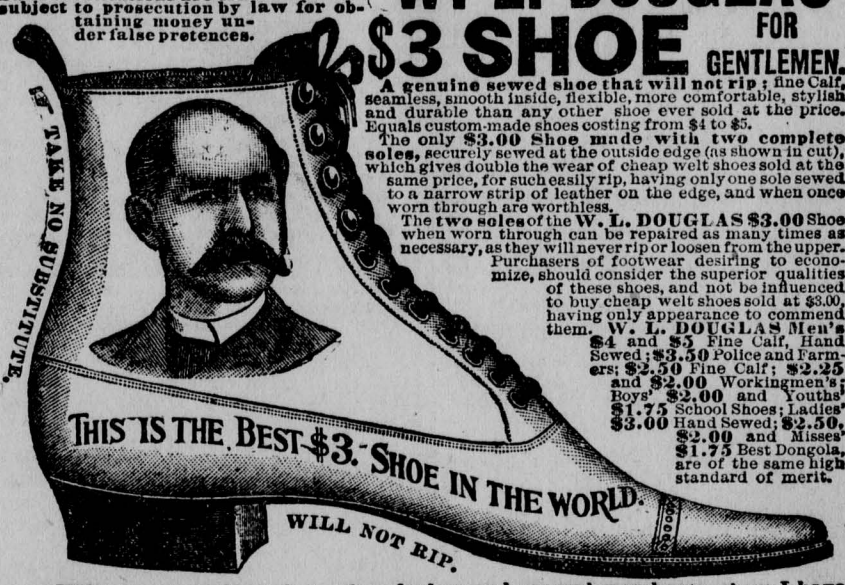
Send 6 cents in stamps for our 100-page illustrated catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc.

Bicycle Catalogue FREE.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



A genuine sewed shoe that will not rip; fine Calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

The only $3.00 Shoe made with two complete soles, securely sewed at the outside edge (as shown in cut), which gives double the wear of cheap welt shoes sold at the same price, for such easily rip, having only one sole sewed to a narrow strip of leather on the edge, and when once worn through are worthless.

The two soles of the W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 Shoe when worn through can be repaired as many times as necessary, as they will never rip or loosen from the upper.

Purchasers of footwear desiring to economize, should consider the superior qualities of these shoes, and not be influenced to buy cheap welt shoes sold at $3.00, having only appearance to commend them. W. L. DOUGLAS Men's $4 and $5 Fine Calf, Hand Sewed; $3.50 Police and Farmers; $2.50 Fine Calf; $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's; Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes; Ladies' $3.00 Hand Sewed; $2.50, $2.00 and Misses' $1.75 Best Dongola, are of the same high standard of merit.

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free.

ARGUMENT. THE AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, of Jersey City, N. J., have undertaken to guarantee to their Advertising patrons a total circulation for their various papers of not less than ONE MILLION. This means an addition of 500,000 to our present lists. It has been said that to secure a half million new subscribers in six months is a business impossibility. This is probably true by ordinary or common methods, but NOT TRUE when the effort is associated with the kind of enterprise that appears in this prospectus. Five hundred thousand new subscribers will mean to us more than $500,000 of advertising revenues during the next five years. We can afford to pay for them at least half their value to us. We are willing to do even more than this, if necessary, and to that end have originated the fairest and most ingenious plan of distributing Cash Premiums or Rewards of Merit among new subscribers that the world has ever known. The plan or method is in conflict with no law against lotteries or schemes of chance; it involves nothing that is illegal or immoral; it places a premium on brains; it is, in short, the very essence of what is commendable, honest, liberal and attractive.

CASH FOR BRAINS

For CORRECT ANSWERS to ANY ONE of the following Ten Word-Riddles the American Publishing Company will pay the following

CASH REWARDS

For a correct answer to any ONE word,	$20.00	For a correct answer to any SIX words,	$150.00
For a correct answer to any TWO words,	$50.00	For a correct answer to any SEVEN words,	$175.00
For a correct answer to any THREE words,	$75.00	For a correct answer to any EIGHT words,	$200.00
For a correct answer to any FOUR words,	$100.00	For a correct answer to any NINE words,	$225.00
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As SPECIAL GRAND REWARDS we will Pay in Cash:

For the FIRST correct answer to ALL of the entire Ten words, $5,000
For the SECOND correct answer to ALL of the entire Ten words, $3,000
For the THIRD correct answer to ALL of the entire Ten words, $2,000

Here are the Ten Word-Riddles—Can You Solve Any of Them?

1	B-rn--	A NAME MADE FAMILIAR BY GREAT ADVERTISING TO EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD WHO HAS EVER VISITED A CIRCUS.
2	-ea-ty	A CHARMING QUALITY WHEN POSSESSED BY WOMEN, THAT ATTRACTS THE ADMIRATION AND OFTEN WINS THE LOVE OF MEN.
3	Bl---e	WAS NOT CONSIDERED DESIRABLE AT THE MINNEAPOLIS NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION BY A MAJORITY OF THE DELEGATES.
4	-le------	SERVED TO DEFEAT JAMES G. BLAINE FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1884.
5	-ol---	THAT WHICH YOU CAN SECURE TO THE AMOUNT OF $5,000 IF YOU WIN THE FIRST PRIZE HEREIN OFFERED.
6	-r-ss	THAT WHICH WOMEN KNOW HOW TO WEAR TO BETTER ADVANTAGE THAN MOST MEN.
7	-i-ht	SOMETHING WHICH JOHN L. SULLIVAN, CORBETT, JACKSON, SLAVIN AND OTHER BIG PUGILISTS EXCEL IN.
8	-ar-i--n	OCCUPIES THE MOST RESPONSIBLE AND FOREMOST POSITION CONNECTED WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST FOREIGN OR HOSTILE NATIONS.
9	-ict--e	THAT WHICH PLEASES OR SATISFIES THE EYE, AND WHICH, IF ARTISTICALLY EXECUTED, ATTRACTS THE ATTENTION AND EXCITES THE ADMIRATION OF LOVERS OF THE BEAUTIFUL.
10	Qu-e-Vic-----	PROBABLY CONSIDERED OF GREATER CONSEQUENCE AND MORE SOUGHT AFTER BY THE IDLE, EXCLUSIVE AND TITLED ENGLISH NOBILITY THAN BY THE AVERAGE BUSY, HUSTLING AMERICAN.

Explanation. Each dash appearing in the partially spelled words indicates the absence of a certain letter, and when the proper letters are supplied the original word selected to form each Riddle will be found complete. EXAMPLE: H—r—e, something every farmer should possess. In this case the omitted letters are o and s, and when properly inserted the completed word is HORSE.

REWARDS paid in cash the VERY DAY any answer is found to be correct.

Each answer will be numbered as received, to be examined in the order of its number, and when found correct a New York Certified Bank Check for the full amount of whatever reward such correct answer secures will be sent the VERY DAY the award is made.

REMEMBER If you only solve one word you will receive $20 in Cash; you are not confined to any particular word—any one of the entire ten will bring you a $20 cash reward—while if you are bright enough to solve more than one your reward will be increased in proportion from $50 to $250. Also remember that you do not have to be first, or last with your answer. EVERY correct answer for even a single word wins a splendid cash reward.

The Only Condition.

The object of this extraordinary offer is, of course, to secure Subscribers at once and in large numbers. We therefore require that 50 cents for a year's subscription to some one of our papers shall be remitted with every answer. We publish four great papers: The American Fireside, The American Homestead, The American Household Journal, and The American Cottage Home. Name your choice of any one of the four—they are all the same price, 50c. a year. If you send answers to more than one word you must send a separate name and 50c. for every word you answer. Thus, if you send answers to two words, send an extra name besides your own and $1, and so on—one name and 50c. for a year's subscription for each word you answer. The total amount of cash rewards that you receive for correct answers can be divided pro rata among the list, or you can keep it all, just as you arrange between yourself and those whose names you send. In every case we will pay the full amount of the reward for correct answers to the person who sends the names.

Don't send answers without subscriptions—they will receive no attention and cannot possibly win a reward even if correct.

Protection. As a means to guard against even an appearance of irregularity or collusion, a copy of the original ten words selected to make up the above Word-Riddles is deposited with Mr. C. P. SMITH, Superintendent of the Jersey City Police Department, under seal, to be opened December 31, 1892, in the presence of witnesses, after this contest closes. The complete list will be printed in full in the January issues of our four papers, so that all who have not received rewards for correct answers will know wherein they failed. This method of protection is due to all concerned, and absolutely prevents everything that is not wholly honest and fair to every subscriber.

DESIGNATE THE WORDS YOU ANSWER BY THEIR NUMBERS, and be wise and send your answer at once.

Address all letters and make all remittances payable to the Treasurer of the American Publishing Co., as follows:

Hon. J. F. KELLY, Treas., 214 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic county convention was held in Huntingdon, Monday afternoon. R. J. Faust, of Mount Union, was chosen as chairman, and John Kean, of Alexandria, and Dr. G. W. Lupper, of West, as secretaries.

Alex. Denny, H. W. Petriken, Hon. T. H. Adams, Dr. T. L. Wilson and Nicholas Isenberg were appointed committee on resolutions.

A motion that hereafter delegates to the state convention be chosen by the county convention instead of the county committee was laid on the table.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

The Democrats of Huntingdon county, in convention assembled, do resolve:

First, We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and principles of the Democaatic party as formulated by Thomas Jefferson and illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, from Andrew Jackson to Grover Cleveland.

Second, We heartily endorse the nominations for President and Vice President recently made at Chicago, and also the platform of principles adopted by that convention. On the great political issue of the day, tariff reform, our platform is commendably frank and explicit. It boldly declares that "Republican protection is a fraud on the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few." Standing on this platform, as the Democratic nominee for President, is Grover Cleveland, the most illustrious advocate of tariff reform. His administration of executive department of the government, for the four years ending March 4th, 1889, was wise, honest, and patriotic. During his entire term our industries were in a flourishing condition and our country was peaceful and prosperous. His nomination by the Chicago convention has inspired the Democracy of the nation with renewed hope, and we rejoice in the belief that he will be triumphantly elected as the next President of the Republic.

Third, We endorse the nominations made by the last Democratic State convention held at Harrisburg, to wit: For Congressman at large; George A. Allen, of Erie, and Thomas P. Merritt, of Berks; for Judge of the supreme Court, Christopher Haydricks, of Venango.

Fourth, The administration of Hon. Robert E. Pattison, as Governor of our State, is hereby endorsed. He has performed his official duties ably, honestly and fearlessly, and he richly deserves the confidence reposed in him by citizens of Pennsylvania.

Fifth, We commend the selection of Hon. William F. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, as chairman of the national committee. He has the ability to fill the position creditably, and we believe that under his wise and sagacious leadership the Demacracy will march to victory in November next.

Sixth, We direct special attention to the fact that the present Republican ticket of this county is composed almost wholly of candidates who reside in Huntingdon borough. The candidate for Congress, the candidate for Stat Senate, the two candidates for Assembly and the candidate for Sheriff, are all citizens of said borough, leaving nothing but the tail of the ticket, Poor Director, for the rural districts. Such a ticket has no claims upon the Republicans of the country districts, and it should be repudiated by them at the polls.

FOR CONGRESS,

David Caldwell, of Huntingdon, and Silas A. Cresswell, of Petersburg, were placed in nomination. Caldwell received 18 votes and Cresswell 83. Mr. Creswell was declared the nominee and was given the privilege of choosing his own conferees. He chose T. H. Adams, Geo. M. Cresswell and S. E. Henry.

On motion of Mr. Isenberg, Dr. Geo. W. Thompson, Alex. Denny and H. J. McAteer were chosen conferees for State Senate, there being no candidate.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

George Wakefield, a farmer of Logan township, and E. F. Gould, a coal operator, of Dudley, were named. They were nominated by acclamation.

FOR SHERIFF,

Daniel Chamberlain, of Warriorsmark, was nominated by J. M. Stonerode; John G. Gillam, of Mapleton, by P. Brown, and Chas. W. Steel, of Calvin, by A. W. Wright. Mr. Steel withdrew.

The result of the vote was as follows: Gillam 87, Chamberlain 17. Gillam was declared the nominee.

FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR,

Daniel Brandt, of Shirley township, was nominated by acclamation.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,

J. Murray Africa, of Huntingdon, was nominated by acclamation.

Will J. Forbes was unanimously re-elected chairman.

Smith Valley.

We had a nice fall of rain on Friday.

The prospects for a corn and potato crop are good unless we have too much dry weather in the future.

A drum corps has been organized in this neighborhood recently. The "boys" are making great efforts to become proficient in playing.

M. B. Wright enjoys vacation by nursing a carbuncle on his right hand. He thinks he would take much less than five dollars for it.

Mrs. John White, of Lewistown, was calling upon her friends on Sunday having come to attend the funeral of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Stever.

On Sunday the 17th inst., T. J Wright and wife, of Dudley, but formerly of this valley, were calling upon their many friends in this community.

The funeral procession on Sunday was the largest ever witnessed in the valley, there being about sixty conveyances present besides many who were walking.

The writer saw a corn stock measured recently that grew 10¼ inches in 3 days. This was out in the open field and on upland, and yet people say it is too dry for vegetation.

The young folks gathered at the residence of John M. Quarry on Thursday evening and celebrated the 21st birthday anniversary of his son, Ellis Quarry. They report having had a good time. May he witness many more such occasions.

We have heard considerable comment on the age of the terrapin which we mentioned in our last. We would add to this that G. W. Stever found one some years ago that had been marked by H. H. 37 years, while the writer remarked one this harvest that had been marked by A. P. Stever in 1871.

The angel of death made another call to our community on the 23d inst. and took for its victim Mrs. Henry Stever, of Hare's valley. Her sickness was of short duration, she having taught a class in Sunday school on the 10th inst. Mrs. Stever was a daughter of Abraham Taylor, deceased, and was born in Trough Creek valley on the 22d day of July, 1847, being at the time of her death 45 years and one day old. She was a consistent member of the M. E. church, having united with the same when about 14 years of age. She spent nearly all her life in the service of the Master. When about ten years old she accompanied her father to Hare's valley, where he lived until the time of his death. On December 24, 1868, she was married to Henry Stever, and was, therefore, the joy of his home for nearly 24 years. She was a woman greatly beloved by a wide circle of friends, and was a shining star in the community. Her place was seldom vacant at church and her great desire was to persuade and educate those around her to become followers of the Lord. She was known as a great worker among the children in Sunday school. It has pleased an allwise God to take her from her labors on earth to her reward in Heaven; and while we say she is dead, yet she is not, but has gone to enjoy a brighter life, and her memory will be cherished in the minds of coming generations in her neighborhood. Her voice is silent in the class room, but her soul has found its heaven of rest. As a people we lament our loss and realize that one more pew is left vacant in the church, one more husband has been bereft of a companion, one more family has been left motherless, and one more mansion is occupied in heaven. She leaves behind to mourn their loss a husband and three children, as follows: F. W. Stever, who is married and farms his father's farm; Rachel E. and Jesse H., who are still with their father. One brother and one sister survive her, being G. W. Taylor, of Hare's valley, and Mrs. Elizabeth Curfman, of Winfield, Kansas. The body of the deceased was interred in the Bowman's chapel cemetery on Sunday, the 24th inst. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Adams, of Cassville, assisted by Rev. Shumaker, of the M. E. church, and Rev. Spesser, of the U. B. church, Rev. Adams took as a text for his sermon the scripture found in St. John, 16: 16. "A little while, and ye shall not see me; and again, a little while, and ye shall see me, because I go to the Father." The sorrowing friends have the sympathy of all in their sad bereavement.

Mill Creek.

Miss Margaret Coder, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with Cassie Shingler.

Rev. Sheeder and wife, of Williamsburg, paid friends a visit during the past week.

Examination for teacher's certificate will be held in the school house on Monday next.

Mrs. Walter (nee McNinch) and young son, of Mt. Carmel, are guests of Miss Charlotte Spiese.

William Stonebraker and "Mammy" Ginter departed last week for the Metropolis city of America.

Miss Mabel Carothers has returned from Lewistown where she has been spending several weeks with her aunt.

Although the storm on Friday night was terrific hereaways little damage was inflicted in the immediate vicinity.

John Etnier and Albert Carothers departed for the Jersey coast last week, where they will rejuvenate themselves in the briny billows of the rolling sea.

The reopening of the drinking bar was celebrated by quite a large number on Saturday night. The devil seldom suspends work for a great length of time.

A six year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Condron, of Altoona, died of cholera infantum in this place last week, while visiting at the residence of Geo. Farmer.

Mount Union.

H. E. Archey, of Franklinville, Pa., was a visitor in town last week.

Mrs. Thornton Bachtel and family, visited in Huntingdon over Sunday.

The Presbyterian Sunday school will picnic at Woodvale on Thursday, August 4.

W. F. Snyder and family, of Mifflintown, are visiting in town, the guest of Wm. DeFrehn, sr.

County treasurer Jno. G. Simpson was in this place yesterday receiving county and state taxes.

Wm. Miller, wife and children, of Harrisburg, arrived in town on Friday last on a visit among friends and relations.

R. J. Faust and T. H. Adams, represented the Democrats of this place at the county convention held in Huntingdon yesterday.

L. A. May, of Bedford, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. S. B. Nevell, in this place, before starting on a prolonged trip to the west.

Earl Stratford, who is a student at the Indiana State Normal school, returned home for the usual summer vacation last week.

Harry Loomis has secured a position as brakeman on the Middle division of the P. R. R., and left on Monday to assume his position.

A 40-horse power boiler of 8 tons was delivered to the DeFrehn Chair Co. Ltd. last week. The putting in of new machinery will begin shortly.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

MARRIED.

LEEPER—NOLEN.—At Petersburg, July 22nd, by Rev. Peter P. Strawinski, James Leeper, jr. and Miss Annie M. Nolen.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIAL AND FOR BUILDING FENCE.—Sealed proposals will be received until noon, August 4, 1892, by the school board of the borough of Mapleton for fencing the school grounds of said borough. Bidders will consider the material for and the building of the fence separately. Specifications can be seen by applying to the secretary.

T. M. LOGAN,
7-27-tf. Sec'y.

—GREAT—

REDUCTION

—SALE!—

Beginning with May 20th,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

Slky & Walking Cultivators

135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bettom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promplty answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

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Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Eill and Lumber Yard.

THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blotches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Rush of Blood to the Head, Sallow Complexion, Scald Head, Scrofula, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Sour Stomach, Tired Feeling, Torpid Liver, Ulcers, Water Brash and every other symptom or disease that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross $2, ½ gross $1.25, ¼ gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York.

RIPANS TABULES

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J. WM. KING.

Opposite Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE ITEM

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, July 27, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The Mooresville campmeeting commences August 24th.

—Dr. Bishop, of Lewistown, spent a few hours in town yesterday.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Misses Cecil and Alline Speer, of Pittsburg, are guests of L. M. Speer's family.

—The thermometer registered 100 degrees in the shade at this place yesterday.

—A ten-per-cent. reduction in wages will go into effect at the Rockhill furnaces next Monday.

—John Barkley, of this place, killed four large rattlesnakes on the Chestnut Flat road on Monday.

—D. M. Cowher is engaged in the butcher business, since disposing of his business in this place.

—Mount Union Grange, No. 360, P. of H., will picnic on the Hill Valley grounds, August 20th.

—The United Brethren campmeeting in Trough Creek valley will commence Wednesday, August 24th.

—Miss Nannie Swope has been on the sick list during the past ten days but is again able to be out.

—The notes given January 16th at John K. Robley's sale are in possession of George L. Smith, of Cass township.

—George F. Godard, of Huntingdon, rode to Mapleton on his bicycle last Monday, making the trip in fifty minutes.

—Mrs. Rev. M. L. Smith and Mrs. L. S. Wible, of Huntingdon, spent a day of last week in Mapleton the guests of Miss Linie Wood.

—A. B. Gillam and wife are enjoying a stay at the sea shore, having taken advantage of the ten-day excursion of last Thursday.

—Mrs. John K. Robley, of Tyrone, arrived in town yesterday morning and will spend a few days among her many friends in this vicinity.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle, at T. M. Logan's.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The summer term opens August 1st, in vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—If you are troubled with a "hacking cough" Downs' Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranted as recommended or money refunded. For sale by T.M.Logan.

—Three cans of any of the following articles for 25 cents at B. O'Connor & Son's: pumpkin, beans, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, pie peaches, and apples.

—County treasurer John G. Simpson will be at the Juniata House to-day to receive state and county taxes from our citizens. Step up neighbors and save the 5 per cent.

—A union basket picnic will be held in the Igo grove next Saturday under the auspices of the Sunday-schools of this place. Everybody is invited to participate.

—W. H. Rex has been very ill during the past few days with a recurrence of the diseases which so terribly afflicted him during the winter and spring, viz: eczema and erythema.

—The young ladies' aid society will hold a lawn fete in the M. E. church lot next Saturday evening, and hope for the generous patronage of the public. Don't fail to attend it.

—The borough school board has decided to clean the stone off the school house grounds and to inclose the property by a close board fence six feet in height. A good move.

—William McConahy and son of Philadelphia, arrived in Mapleton Tuesday evening of last week and are enjoying themselves among friends in this place, Tyrone and Lewistown.

—Duncannon has decided by a majority of 46 out of a total vote of 262 to have water works. Women who are taxpayers were permitted to vote at the special election held to determine the question.

—A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save being a cripple. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Charles N. Price, of this place, has secured a position in a shoe manufacturing establishment at Harrisburg and left to assume his duties last Wednesday. We are informed that he expects to move to that city in October.

—District President W. A. Crotsley and district secretary J. H. Shimer have issued the call for the district convention of the P. O. S. of A., to be held at Three Springs, Friday, August 5th. Each Camp is entitled to three delegates.

—The mercury has been dancing about the 100 degree mark during the past three days despite the fact that we had a hail storm last Friday night. The hot wave has a depressive effect upon those of our people who are confined to the house by reason of illness.

—Some months ago a postoffice was established at Logan iron works and the name Burnham was given it. The name of the station remained Logan until week before last when the railroad company gave notice that hereafter the station would be known as Burnham.

—For some years Benjamin O'Connor has been troubled with dropsy and last Saturday submitted to an operation at the hands of Dr. G. W. Simpson. One and one-half pints of water were taken from him and he says he experiences considerable relief.

—Washington Camp, No. 350, P. O. S. of A., of Calvin, will hold a festival next Wednesday at their hall in Trough Creek. Various amusements are being arranged and all the accessories and refreshments of a first-class festival can be had on the grounds.

—Mrs. Albert White, of Burnham, arrived in Mapleton last evening to see her husband whose illness has been noted in these columns. The warm weather of the past week has weakened him considerable and his condition has been serious. At present he appears to be slightly improved.

—D. E. McClain, the Saltillo hardware merchant, is having a big trade for this time of year. He keeps a large and well-assorted stock of goods on hand and sells at low prices. Anything in the hardware and furniture line can be bought of him. Get his quotations on farming implements.

—Several of our young gentlemen will amuse a crowd next Saturday evening at 6.30 o'clock by a tub race. The race is to be from Campbell's creek to the river bridge. The Mapleton cornet band will station themselves on the bridge and deliver some fine music while the race is in progress.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wright, of Bloomington, Illinois, arrived in Mapleton last Friday evening to spend their summer vacation among friends in this cicinity. The band tendered them a serenade Saturday evening. They are enjoying themselves as well as possible in such extremely hot weather.

—A telegram from Braddock last evening announced the illness of Mrs. Jacob F. Miller, formerly of this place. Her daughter, Miss Prudie Miller, who has been living in Mapleton since last November was summoned home and left this morning on Pacific express. Mrs. Miller's many friends hope for her speedy recovery.

—David Shore and his family enjoyed a pleasant outing within the past week. They left here last Friday morning for Dillsburg to visit friends and on Saturday proceeded to Hanover where they joined the Western Maryland Railroad employees and families on their 14th annual excursion, by rail and water to Tolchester, Maryland.

—Our Smith Valley correspondent furnishes us with an obituary notice of Mrs. Henry Stever who was buried at Bowman's chapel last Sunday afternoon. A number of Mapleton people attended the funeral. Mrs. Stever was a woman held in high esteem by all who knew her. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—A series of cheap excursions are being given over the Pennsylvania road from Huntingdon to Idlewild in the Ligonier valley. The first will be held to-morrow under the auspices of the United Brethren; the Reform reunion occurs the following Thursday, August 4th, and August 11th the Lutherans go to the same place. The fare for the round trip from Huntingdon is but 90 cents. Train leaves Huntingdon at 5.30 o'clock A. M.

—W. B. Stone, of Shannopin, arrived in Mapleton Monday evening on his way to Juniata county to attend the funeral of his step-father. He expects to stop a day or two in Mapleton before returning to his home. Mr. Stone's house was struck by lightning last Sunday night and Mrs. Stone was slightly stunned. Otherwise all are in good health.

—Six young ladies of this place held a small but delightful picnic in the Igo grove last Thursday. They didn't mean to be selfish but the boys were kindly invited to stay at home and they accepted the invitation. The party consisted of Misses Alda Parker, Mary Spanogle, Nellie Spanogle, Esther McDonald, Sadie Baker and Maud Weston.

—John Datesman, postmaster at West Milton, has been notified by the postal authorities at Washington, that he is the oldest postmaster in the United States. He was born in Northampton county, August 30, 1810. He was postmaster at Fennersville, now Sciota, Monroe county, in 1831. He was appointed to the same position in 1835 at West Milton and has held it continuously since.

—A meeting of the executive committee of the Juniata Valley Editorial Association was held at the Lewistown *Free Press* office last Friday to arrange for the annual excursion which was to have been held at Niagara Falls. Since then it has transpired that satisfactory arrangements for the trip have not been made and it is probable that a change in time and place will be made. An advisory meeting of the association will be held at Huntingdon to-morrow afternoon.

—Newspaper men seem to be fairly well appreciated in Mifflin county. Last Monday a week our friend, Ira H. Wilson, of the Newton Hamilton *Watchman*, was nominated for register and recorder by the Republicans, and last Monday Bro. Fosnot, of the *Democrat and Sentinel*, carried off the Democratic nomination for legislature. A newspaper man can be depended upon to carry off anything that comes within his reach. We hope both these knights of the quill may be elected.

—A McVeytown dispatch to the Altoona *Tribune* says: "The barns of Henry P. Taylor, William Kyle and David Yoder, in the Kishacoquillas Valley Mifflin county, were struck by lightning on Friday night, July 21, and were wholly destroyed by fire, together with their contents, consisting of grain, hay, etc. In the Kyle barn six horses and thirteen sheep were burned to death. The three barns are about six miles distant from each other and all were burning about the same time."

—The Mapleton cornet band has been engaged to furnish music for the demonstration attending the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of Aughwick Lodge, No. 472, I. O. O. F., of Newton Hamilton on Thursday, August 25th. The celebration will be in form of a monstrous table picnic to be held on the Juniata Valley Camp grounds. Addresses will be made by Grand Sire James B. Nicholson, and Past Grand Master Charles N. Hickok. The lodges of Mifflin and Huntingdon county have been invited to participate.

—John W. Fisher, superintendent of Pritchett, Baugh & Co.'s tannery at Mann's Choice, which was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago was in town last Thursday. He was making a tour of inspection of the Mapleton tannery. He informed us that in case the company concluded to not rebuild their tannery at Mann's Choice they would probably bring the leather which was in process at the time of the fire to the Mapleton tannery to be tanned out. It would require about three months to do the job. Definite action will be taken by the company in a few days.

—The following concerning a former resident of Mapleton we find in the *Altoona Tribune* of last Thursday: "W. H. Rosensteel, jr., on Tuesday disposed of his new tannery situated a short distance below Coopersdale, Cambria county, together with about five acres of ground surrounding, for the sum of $40,000. The buyer was C. G. Rice, of Boston. It was a cash transaction, the money being paid at once into Mr. Roseensteel's hands. The sale embraces only the plant and the land—not stock of bark or the large number of hides in the vats in process of curing. The stock is worth a good many thousand dollars. It will be worked up for Mr. Rosensteel's benefit."

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Twelve-Day Excursion to the Seashore.

July was a great month for the seashore excursions; August bids fair to be greater.

The tickets include the choicest points on the coast, and are available for Cape May, Atlantic City, Sea Isle City, or Ocean City at the same rate. The remaining dates are August 4th and 18th.

The excursion tickets, good for twelve days, are to be sold at a rate of $10.00 from Pittsburg, and at correspondingly low rates from other stations.

A special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg at 8.50 A. M. for Philadelphia, stopping at all important junction points, where connections will be made with trains from branch lines. Passengers will spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to the seashore by regular trains of the next day.

Tickets will be sold from stations named below, and train schedule will be as follows:

	Rate.	Train leaves.
Altoona	$8 00	12.55 P. M.
Hollidaysburg	8 00	11.10 A. M.
Bellwood	8 00	1.06 P. M.
Clearfield	8 90	9.40 A. M.
Philipsburg	8 35	10.32 "
Osceola	8 25	10.45 "
Bellefonte	8 65	10.25 "
Tyrone	7 65	1.18 P. M.
Cumberland	8 50	8.15 A. M.
Bedford	8 50	9.49 A. M.
Huntingdon	8 10	1.48 P. M.
Mt. Union	6 75	2.08 "
McVeytown	6 50	2.28 "
Lewistown Jc.	6 00	2.45 "
Mifflin	5 65	3.05 "
Newport	5 00	3.36 "
Duncannon	4 60	3.53 "
Philadelphia Ar.	.....	7.16 "

Tickets will also be sold from East Liberty, Irwin, Uniontown, Connellsville, Scottdale, Averton, Greensburg, and Johnstown for regular trains leaving Pittsburg 4.30 and 8.10 P. M., with Pullman sleeping cars attached, arriving in Philadelphia next morning, whence passengers will proceed to the shore by any regular train of that day.

Application for information and tickets should be made to ticket agents at above stations or to T. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. James R. Taylor.

Dr. James R. Taylor, a well known dentist who formerly practiced through this section, died suddenly last Saturday at his residence, No. 913 Seventh avenue, Altoona. For the following particulars we are indebted to the Altoona *Tribune*: "He was reading in his parlor at home when he fell over and in twenty minutes breathed his last, expiring at 12.45. He died from heart disease, resulting from exposure while in service during the civil war. He was sergeant major in the Two Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania volunteers under Colonel Matthews and while in the discharge of his duty he was wounded and was subjected to exposure which eventually caused his death. He was a veteran of the Mexican war having enlisted at the age of 18 and served with distinction through that memorable struggle.

Dr. Taylor was a dentist of ability and had built up a large and lucrative practice. He was born at Newton Hamilton September 15, 1830, and came to Altoona in 1882. His wife died in May, 1886, but he is survived by six children, Louisa, Thomas, Dawson, Margaret, Virgil and David. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian church, of Centennial Castle, No. 201, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and was a charter member of the Newton Hamilton lodge of Odd Fellows.

Teachers' Examinations for 1892.

The annual examination of teachers for Huntingdon county will be held as follows: Petersburg, 29; Shirleysburg, 30; Mill Creek, August 1; Mapleton, 2; Hawn's, 3; McConnellstown, 4; Marklesburg, 5; Entriken, 6; Valley (Hopewell), 8; Chestnut Grove, 9; Broad Top City, 10; Cassville, 11; Three Springs, 12; Maddensville, 13; Richvale, 15; Shade Gap, 16; Orbisonia, 17; Huntingdon (Special), Sept. 3.

Strangers must present a certificate of good moral character. No one should apply who has not read some work on the subject of teaching. Professional certificates will be granted without application, to teachers deemed worthy of them. Examinations will be both oral and written, and will begin promptly at 8.30 A. M. Directors are earnestly urged to be present.

S. G. RUDY,
County Superintendent.

It is Entirely Too Hot

to go into details concerning the goods that we have in stock, but we would say that we are still headquarters for all kinds of goods in their season.

Now is the Tme

that you want light Satteens, Challies, Lawns, Etc., for dress goods, a good Fan to keep you cool, and such eatables as Rice, Tapioca, Oatflake, Etc. You can get them right here.

You Can Get

more substantial articles, in fact anything you want. If we haven't got what you want we can get it for you on short notice. Thanking you for your patronage, I am,

Yours to Please,

A. B. Gillam.

Summer

Is Here.

AND SO ARE WE! With a full line of goods to suit This particular season of the year. We can supply both ladies and gentlemen with clothing necessary at this season. The

Weather is hot

and will get hotter, and in order to "keep cool" we advise you to come and examine our stock. You will be surprised at the prices we will offer these goods to you at. In

Footwear

we can also please you, as we have lately added a fine line of the latest styles to this department, which are also suitable to this season. It will be well worth your time to examine them. We constantly have on hand a complete line of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Notions, Tobaccos, Cigars, etc., and everything usually found in a first-class general store, and for which we will take in exchange marketable country produce of all kinds.

T. M. Logan.

REV DR. TALMAGE.

HE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Soul's Crisis." Preached in London.

TEXT: "*Seek ye the Lord while He may be found.*"—Isaiah lv., 6.

Isaiah stands head and shoulders above the other Old Testament authors in vivid descriptiveness of Christ. Other prophets give an outline of our Saviour's features. Some of them present, as it were, the side face of Christ; others a bust of Christ; but Isaiah gives us the full length portrait of Christ. Other Scripture writers excel in some things. Ezekiel more weird, David more pathetic, Solomon more epigrammatic, Habakkuk more sublime, but when you want to see Christ coming out from the gates of prophecy in all His grandeur and glory, you involuntarily turn to Isaiah.

So that if the prophecies in regard to Christ might be called the "Oratorio of the Messiah," the writing of Isaiah is the "Hallelujah Chorus," where all the batons wave and all the trumpets come. Isaiah was not a man picked up out of insignificance by inspiration. He was known and honored. Josephus and Philo and Sirach extolled him in their writings. What Paul was among the apostles, Isaiah was among the prophets.

My text finds him standing on a mountain of inspiration, looking out into the future, beholding Christ advancing and anxious that all men might know Him, his voice rings down the ages, "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found." "Oh," says some one, "that was for olden times." No, my hearer. If you have traveled in other lands you have taken a circular letter of credit from some banking house in London, and in St. Petersburg or Venice or Rome or Antwerp or Brussels or Paris you presented that letter and got financial help immediately. And I want you to understand that the text, instead of being appropriate for one age or for one land is a circular letter for all ages and for all lands, and whenever it is presented for help, the help comes. "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found."

I come to-day with no hairspun theories of religion, with no nice distinctions, with no elaborate disquisition, but with a plain talk on the matters of personal religion. I feel that the sermon I preach this morning will be the savor of life unto life or death unto death. In other words, the Gospel of Christ is a powerful medicine; it either kills or cures. There are those who say: "I would like to become a Christian. I have been waiting a good while for the right kind of influence to come." And still you are waiting. You are wiser in worldly things than you are in religious things. And yet there are men who say they are waiting to get to heaven—waiting, waiting, but not with intelligent waiting, or they would get on board the line of Christian influences that would bear them into the kingdom of God.

Now you know very well that to seek a thing is to search for it with earnest endeavor. If you want to see a certain man in London, and there is a matter of much money connected with your seeing him, and you cannot at first find him, you do not give up the search. You look in the directory, but cannot find the name; you go in circles where you think perhaps he may mingle, and, having found the part of the city where he lives, but perhaps not knowing the street, you go through street after street and from block to block, and you keep on searching for weeks and for months.

You say, "It is a matter of £10,000 whether I see him or not." Oh, that men were as persistent in seeking for Christ! Had you one half that persistence you would long ago have found Him who is the joy of the forgiven spirit. We may pay our debts, we may attend church, we may relieve the poor, we may be public benefactors, and yet all our life disobey the text, never seek God, never gain heaven. Oh, that the spirit of God would help this morning while I try to show you, in carrying out the idea of my text, first, how to seek the Lord, and in the next place, when to seek Him. "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found."

I remark, in the first place, you are to seek the Lord through earnest and believing prayer. God is not an autocrat or a despot seated on a throne, with His arms resting on brazen lions and a sentinel pacing up and down at the foot of the throne. God is a father seated in a bower, waiting for His children to come and climb on His knee and get His kiss and His benediction. Prayer is the cup with which we go to the "fountain of living water" and dip up refreshment for our thirsty soul. Grace does not come to the heart as we set a cask of water to catch the rain in the shower. It is a pulley fastened to the throne of God, which we pull, bringing the blessing.

I do not care so much what posture you take in prayer, nor how large an amount of voice you use. You might get down on your face before God, if you did not pray right inwardly, and there would be no response. You might cry at the top of your voice, and unless you had a believing spirit within, your cry would not go farther up than the shout of a plowboy to his oxen. Prayer must be believing, earnest, loving. You are in your house some summer day, and a shower comes up, and a bird affrighted darts into the window, and wheels around the room. You seize it. You smooth its ruffled plumage. You feel its fluttering heart. You say, "Poor thing, poor thing!" Now a prayer goes out of the storm of this world into the window of God's mercy, and He catches it and He feels its fluttering pulse, and He puts it in His own bosom of affection and safety.

Prayer is a warm, ardent, pulsating exercise. It is the electric battery which, touched thrills to the throne of God. It is the diving bell in which we go down into the depths of God's mercy and bring up "pearls of great price." There is an instance where prayer made the waves of Gennesaret solid as granite pavement. Oh, how many wonderful things prayer has accomplished! Have you ever tried it? In the days when the Scotch Covenanters were persecuted and the enemies were after them one of the head men among the Covenanters prayed: "O Lord, we be as dead men unless Thou shalt help us. O Lord, throw the lap of Thy cloak over these poor things." And instantly a Scotch mist enveloped and hid the persecuted from their persecutors—the promise literally fulfilled. "While they are yet speaking I will hear."

Oh, impenitent soul, have you ever tried the power of prayer? God says: "He is loving and faithful and patient." Do you believe that? You are told that Christ came to save sinners. Do you believe that? You are told that all you have to do to get the pardon of the Gospel is to ask for it. Do you believe that? Then come to Him and say: "O Lord, I know Thou canst not lie. Thou hast told me to come for pardon, and I could get it. I come, Lord. Keep Thy promise and liberate my captive soul."

Oh, that you might have an altar in the parlor, in the kitchen, in the store, in the barn! for Christ will be willing to come again to the manger to hear prayer. He will come in your place of business as He confronted Matthew, the tax commissioner. If a measure should come before Congress that you thought would ruin the Nation, how you would send in petitions and remonstrances. And yet there has been enough sin in your heart to ruin it forever, and you have never remonstrated or petitioned against it. If your physical health failed, and you had the means, you would go and spend the summer in Germany and the winter in Italy, and you would think it a very cheap outlay if you had to go all around the earth to get back your physical health. Have you made any effort, any expenditure, any exertion for your immortal and spiritual health? No, you have not taken one step.

Oh, that you might now begin to seek after God with earnest prayer! Some of you have been working for years and years for the support of your families. Have you given one-half day to the working out of your salvation with fear and trembling? You came here this morning with an earnest purpose, I take it, as I have come hither with an earnest purpose, and we meet face to face, and I tell you, first of all, if you want to find the Lord you must pray and pray and pray.

I remark again, you must seek the Lord through Bible study. The Bible is the newest book in the world. "Oh," you say, "it was made hundreds of years ago, and the learned men of King James translated it hundreds of years ago." I confute that idea by telling you it is not five minutes old, when God, by His blessed spirit, retranslates it into the heart. If you will, in the seeking of the way of life through Scripture study, implore God's light to fall upon the page, you will find that these promises are not one second old and that they drop straight from the throne of God into your heart.

There are many people to whom the Bible does not amount to much. If they merely look at the outside beauty, why it will no more lead them to Christ than Washington's farewell address or the Koran of Mahomet or the Shaster of the Hindoos. It is the inward light of God's Word you must get or die. I went up to the church of the Madeleine in Paris and looked at the doors, which were the most wonderfully constructed I ever saw, and I could have staid there for a whole week; but I had only a little time, so, having glanced at the wonderful carving on the doors, I passed in and looked at the radiant altars and the sculptured dome. Alas! that so many stop at the outside door of God's holy Word, looking at the rhetorical beauties, instead of going in and looking at the altars of sacrifice and the dome of God's mercy and salvation that hovers over every penitent and believing soul!

Oh, my friends, if you merely want to study the laws of language, do not go to the Bible. It was not made for that. Take "Howe's Elements of Criticism." It would be better than the Bible for that. If you want to study metaphysics, better than the Bible will be the writings of William Hamilton. But if you want to know how to have sin pardoned, and at last to gain the blessedness of heaven, search the Scriptures, "for in them ye have eternal life."

When people are anxious about their souls—and there are some here to-day—there are those who recommend good books. That is all right. But I want to tell you that the Bible is the best book under such circumstances. Baxter wrote "A Call to the Unconverted," but the Bible is the best call to the unconverted. Philip Doddridge wrote "The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," but the Bible is the best rise and progress. John Angell James wrote "Advice to the Anxious Inquirer," but the Bible is the best advice to the anxious inquirer.

Oh, the Bible is the very book you need, anxious and inquiring soul! A dying soldier said to his mate, "Comrade, give me a drop!" The comrade shook up the canteen and said, "There isn't a drop of water in the canteen." "Oh," said the dying soldier, "that's not what I want· feel in my knapsack for my Bible." And his comrade found the Bible and read him a few of the gracious promises, and the dying soldier said: "Ah, that's what I want. There isn't anything like the Bible for a dying soldier, is there, my comrade?" Oh, blessed book while we live. Blessed book when we die.

I remark, again, we must seek God through church ordinances. "What," say you, "can't man be saved without going to church?" I reply, there are men, I suppose, in glory, who have never seen a church; but the church is the ordained means by which we are to be brought to God; and if truth affects us when we are alone, it affects us more mightily when we are in the assembly—the feelings of others emphasizing our own feelings. The great law of sympathy comes into play, and a truth that would take hold only with the grasp of a sick man beats mightily against the soul with a thousand heart throbs.

When you come into the religious circle, come only with one notion and only for one purpose—to find the way to Christ. When I see people critical about sermons, and critical about tones of voices, and critical about sermonic delivery, they make me think of a man in prison. He is condemned to death, but the officer of the Government brings a pardon and puts it through the wicket of the prison and says: "Here is your pardon. Come and get it." "What! Do you expect me to take that pardon offered with such a voice as you have, and with such an awkward manner as you have? I would rather die than so compromise my rhetorical notions!" Ah, the man does not say that; he takes it! It is his life. He does not care how it is handed to him. And if this morning that pardon from the throne of God is offered to our souls, should we not seize it, regardless of all criticism, feeling that it is a matter of heaven or hell?

But I come now to the last part of my text. It tells us when we are to seek the Lord, "While He may be found." When is that? Old age? You may not see old age. To-morrow? You may not see to-morrow. To-night? You may not see to-night. Now! Oh, if I could only write on every heart in three capital letters that word N-O-W—now!

Sin is an awful disease. I hear people say, with the toss of the head and with a trivial manner, "Oh, yes, I'm a sinner." Sin is an awful disease. It is leprosy. It is dropsy. It is consumption. It is all moral disorders in one. Now you know there is a crisis in a disease. Perhaps you have had some illustration of it in your family. Sometimes the physician has called and he has looked at the patient and said: "That case was simple enough, but the crisis has passed. If you had called me yesterday or this morning I could have cured the patient. It is too late now; the crisis has passed." Just so it is in the spiritual treatment of the soul; there is a crisis. Before that, life! After that, death! O my dear brother, as you love your soul, do not let the crisis pass unattended to!

There are some here who can remember instances in life when if they had bought a certain property they would have become very rich. A few acres that would have cost them almost nothing were offered them. They refused them. Afterward a large village or city sprang up on these acres of ground and they see what a mistake they made in not buying the property. There was an opportunity of getting it. It never came back again. And so it is in regard to a man's spiritual and eternal fortune. There is a chance; if you let that go, perhaps it never comes back. Certainly that one never comes back.

There is a time which mercy has set for leaving port. If you are on board before that you will get a passage for heaven. If you are not on board you miss your passage for heaven. As in law courts a case is sometimes adjourned from term to term, and from year to year, till the bill of costs eats up the entire estate, so there are men who are adjourning the matter of religion from time to time, and from year to year, until heavenly bliss is the bill of costs the man would have to pay for it.

Why defer this matter, O my dear hearer? Have you any idea that sin will wear out? that it will evaporate? that it will relax its grasp? that you may find religion as a man accidentally finds a lost pocketbook? Ah, no! No man ever became a Christian by accident or by the relaxing of sin. The embarrassments are all the time increasing. The hosts of darkness are recruiting, and the longer you postpone this matter the steeper the path will become. I ask those men who are before me this morning whether in the ten or fifteen years they have passed in the postponement of these matters they have come any nearer God or heaven?

I would not be afraid to challenge this whole audience, so far as they may not have found the peace of the Gospel, in regard to that matter. Your hearts, you are willing frankly to tell me, are becoming harder and harder, and that if you come to Christ it will be more of an undertaking now than it ever would have been before. Oh, fly for refuge! The avenger of blood is on the track! The throne of judgment will soon be set, and if you have anything to do toward your eternal salvation you had better do it now, for the redemption of the soul is precious and it ceaseth forever!

Oh, if men could only catch just one glimpse of Christ, I know they would love Him. Your heart leaps at the sight of a glorious sunrise or sunset. Can you be without emotion as the Sun of Righteousness rises behind Calvary and sets behind Joseph's sepulcher? He is a blessed Saviour! Every nation has its type of beauty. There is German beauty and Swiss beauty and Italian beauty and English beauty, but I care not in what land a man first looks at Christ, he pronounces Him "chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether lovely" O my blessed Jesus! Light in darkness! The rock on which I build! The Captain of salvation! My joy! My strength! How strange it is that men cannot love Thee.

The diamond districts of Brazil are carefully guarded, and a man does not get in there except by a pass from the Government, but the love of Christ is a diamond district we may all enter and pick up treasure for eternity. Oh, cry for mercy! "To-day, if ye will hear this voice, harden not your hearts." There is a way of opposing the mercy of God too long, and then there remaineth no more sacrifice for sin, but a fearful looking for judgment and fiery indignation which shall devour the adversary. My friends, my neighbors, what can I say to induce you to attend to this matter—to attend to it now? Time is flying, flying—the city clock joining my voice this moment, seeming to say to you: "Now is the time! Now is the time!" Oh, put it not off!"

Why should I stand here and plead and you sit there? It is your immortal soul. It is a soul that shall never die. It is a soul that must soon appear before God for reviewal. Why throw away your chance for heaven? Why plunge off into darkness when all the gates of glory are open? Why become a castaway from God when you can sit upon the throne? Why will ye die miserably when eternal life is offered you, and it will cost you nothing but just willingness to accept it? "Come, for all things are now ready." Come, Christ is ready, pardon is ready! The church is ready. Heaven is ready. You will never find a more convenient season if you should live fifty years more than this very one. Reject this and you may die in your sins.

Why do I say this? Is it to frighten your soul? Oh, no. It is to persuade you. I show you the peril. I show you the escape. Would I not be a coward beyond all excuse if, believing that this great audience must soon be launched into the eternal world, and that all who believe in Christ shall be saved, and that all who reject Christ will be lost—would I not be the veriest coward on earth to hide that truth or to stand before you with a cold or even a placid manner? My dear brethren, now is the day of your redemption.

It is very certain that you and I must soon appear before God in judgment. We cannot escape it. The Bible says: "Every eye shall see Him, and they also which pierced Him, and all the kindreds of the earth shall wail because of Him." On that day all our advantages will come up for our glory or for our discomfiture—every prayer, every sermon, every exhortatory remark, every reproof, every call of grace; and while the heavens are rolling away like a scroll, and the world is being destroyed, your destiny and my destiny will be announced. Alas! alas! if on that day it is found that we have neglected these matters. We may throw them off now. We cannot then. We will all be in earnest then. But no pardon then. No offer of salvation then. No rescue then. Driven away in our wickedness—banished, exiled forever!

Have you ever imagined what will be the soliloquy of the soul on that day unpardoned, as it looks back upon its past life? "Oh," says the soul, "I had glorious Sabbaths! There was one Sabbath in autumn when I was invited to Christ. There was a Sabbath morning when Jesus stood and spread out His arms and invited me to His holy heart. I refused Him. I have destroyed myself. I have no one else to blame. Ruin complete. Darkness unpitying, deep, eternal! I am lost! Notwithstanding all the opportunities I have had of being saved, I am lost! Oh, Thou long suffering Lord God Almighty, I am lost! Oh, day of judgment, I am lost! Oh, father, mother, brother, sister, child in glory, I am lost!" And then as the tide goes out your soul goes out with it—farther from God, farther from happiness, and I hear your voice fainter and fainter, "Lost! Lost! Lost! Lost! Lost!" O ye dying, yet immortal men! "Seek the Lord while He may be found."

But I want you to take the hint of the text that I have no time to dwell on—the hint that there is a time when He cannot be found. There was a man in this city, eighty years of age, who said to a clergyman who came in, "Do you think that a man at eighty years of age can get pardoned?" "Oh, yes," said the clergyman. The old man said: "I can't; when I was twenty years of age—I am now eighty years—the spirit of God came to my soul, and I felt the importance of attending to these things, but I put it off. I rejected God, and since then I have had no feeling." "Well," said the minister, "wouldn't you like to have me pray with you?" "Yes," replied the old man, "but it will do no good. You can pray with me if you like to."

The minister knelt down and prayed, and commended the man's soul to God. It seemed to have no effect upon him. After awhile the last hour of the man's life came, and through his delirium a spark of intelligence seemed to flash, and with his last breath he said, "I shall never be forgiven!" "O seek the Lord while He may be found.'

THE outlook for good crops has greatly improved during the past week. The planting has been late, but it is wonderful growing weather. Corn, wheat, oats, and grass will be a bountiful crop if the summer months keep up the June record.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 31.

Lesson Text: "Peter and John Before the Council," Acts iv., 1-18 —Golden Text: Acts iv., 12—Commentary.

1. "And as they spake unto the people, the priests and the captain of the temple, and the Sadducees came upon them." Peter was preaching to the people who came together because of the healing of the lame man, that Jesus whom they had crucified was indeed the Christ, and that God had borne witness to the fact by raising Him from the dead, and that therefore they should receive Him, obtain forgiveness and wait for His return to restore all things of which the prophets have spoken (chapter iii., 19, 21).

2. "Being grieved that they taught the people and preached through Jesus the resurrection from the dead." The Sadducees did not believe in a resurrection (Math. xxii., 23; Acts xxiii., 8), but observe here the expression "from the dead," and compare Phil. iii., 11, R. V. As the resurrection of Jesus and those who rose with Him (Math. xxvii., 52, 53) was a resurrection of saints, only leaving others still asleep as to their bodies, so shall it be at His coming (I Thess. iv., 16-18; Rev. xx., 5).

3. "And they laid hands on them, and put them in hold unto the next day, for it was now eventide." Jesus had told them that it would be even so (John xv., 20; xvi., 2) therefore it is probable that they were not surprised at this treatment. Compare Jer. xxxviii., 6; Heb. xi., 36, 37.

4. "Howbeit many of them which heard the word believed, and the number of the men was about five thousand." As it was, so it will be in all this age; some believe and some believe not (Acts xxviii., 24), but His word will accomplish His pleasure and God will be glorified (Isa. lv., 12; II Cor. ii., 15, 16.) Put this 5000 with the 3000 of ii., 41, and consider the work of the Spirit as foretold in John xvi., 8. Notice that all these converts were Jews. Where is this power to-day?

5-7. "And it came to pass on the morrow that their rulers and elders and scribes, when they had set them in the midst, they asked, By what power or by what name have ye done this? So also they asked Jesus in Math. xxi., 23, not that they wanted such power for themselves, but they hated all that proceeded not from themselves. There are many such in the church to-day who cannot tolerate anything that does not originate with them; but it is well to remember that all that does not originate with God shall come to naught.

8, 9. "Then Peter, filled with the Holy Ghost, said unto them, Ye rulers of the people and elders of Israel." Mark now the fulfillment of that great promise in Math. x., 19, 20, and remember also such encouragements as Jer. i., 17, 19; Ezk. ii., 6, 7. See how a man filled with the Spirit fears not the face of rulers or elders, even though the man be one who had not long before basely denied his Master.

10. "Be it known unto you all, and to all the people of Israel, that by the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, whom ye crucified, whom God raised from the dead, even by Him doth this man stand before you whole." This is the whole story briefly and yet in full; Jesus died, Jesus lives, Jesus has all power to forgive sins and also to heal bodies, and He is ready to manifest that power on behalf of those who are willing to be His faithful witnesses, for II Chron. xvi., 9, is as true to-day as ever, and I do not know any hindrance to the manifestation of the power of Christ so great as our lack of faith and consecration (Mal. iii., 10; Eph. iii., 20).

11. "This is the stone which was set at nought of you builders, which is become the head of the corner." Read here Gen. xlix., 24; Isa. viii., 14; xxviii., 16; Ps. cxviii., 22; Zech. iii., 9; iv., 7; I Pet. ii., 4-8, and see what a fruitful simile you have in this stone, which so wondrously speaks of Christ. Fail not to read also Dan. ii., 44, 45. And see that you are in the Rock and drinking from it (Ex. xxxiii., 22; Isa. xxvi., 4, margin; I Cor. x., 4).

12. "Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved." Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ (I Cor. iii., 11), and he who builds on aught else is building on the sand. Israel's mistake was that, being ignorant of God's righteousness, they sought to establish their own, which was only filthy rags in God's sight (Rom. x., 3, 4; Isa. lxiv., 6; Math. vii., 24-27).

13. "They took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus." Like their master they had not been taught in the schools; they had not the wisdom of man, but they had the power of God which made itself manifest in them. God uses the weak things and reveals Himself to babes.

14. "And beholding the man which was healed standing with them, they could say nothing against it." The power of Christ manifest in us is the strongest kind of preaching, and when they saw it not only in the apostles but in this poor helpless beggar, their mouths were shut. As God was glorified in these and in Paul, so He desires to be in us (Gal. i., 24; I Cor. vi., 19, 20).

15, 16. "What shall we do to these men." The apostles being sent aside that the council might confer together, we can fancy how in their hearts, at least, if not yet aloud because of their keepers, they rejoiced in Christ who had so honored them; and it would not be strange if they continued preaching Jesus to those who had them in charge. As to the council they could not deny the miracle, but they thought possibly they might put a stop to any more such manifestations. How they did love the poor and the suffering (?) these lovely righteous people, who have still so many followers. What will become of them (Matt. vii., 21-23)?

17. "But that it spread no further among the people, let us straitly threaten them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name." As well stand by a river and tell it to stop flowing. Why do the people imagine a vain thing and the rulers take counsel against the Lord? He that sitteth in the Heavens shall laugh, the Lord shall have them in derision (Ps. ii., 1-4; Isa. viii., 9-10). Whatever is of God cannot be stopped, yet there are many who fight against Him.

18. "And they called them, and commanded them not to speak at all nor teach in the name of Jesus." And these were the foremost religious people of the day with the high priest of Israel at their head (verse 6); the priest whose lips should keep knowledge, and who ought to have been the messenger of the Lord of Hosts (Mal. ii., 7). Let any one now preach the whole truth concerning Jesus and the resurrection as these apostles did and he will not fail to find prominent religious rulers who will if possible stop that kind of teaching. But let all faithful preachers and teachers eat (Ezek. ii., 6-7) and "diminish not a word" (Jer. xxvi., 2).—Lesson Helper.

MAN manufactures most of his temptations himself.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE plague is raging in Persia.

ITALY has twenty-two crematories.

DISASTROUS floods prevail in Japan.

THE cranberry crop promises to be large.

THE British Parliament is to meet August 4th.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN troubles in China continue.

MOUNT ÆTNA'S eruption continues to increase.

YELLOW FEVER is raging in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

HEAVY rains have delayed farming in Canada.

THE outflow of gold continues to attract attention.

THE cholera epidemic is spreading throughout Europe.

A BIG wheat crop is expected in North and South Dakota this season.

NEW MEXICO is enjoying the first rainy season it has had in four years.

IN Arkansas over 9338 farms have been inundated, causing a loss of $10,000,000.

THE New York Arion Society is meeting with brilliant successes in Germany and Austria.

THE pack of fruits and vegetables in Maryland this season will be far below the average.

THERE is quite a rush of people into the Southern States who have a few thousand dollars to invest.

THE latest issue of Trow's New York City Directory, just out, gives that city a population of 1,651,540.

KAISER WILHELM of Germany succeeded in catching a whale fifty-four feet long off the coast of Norway.

THE starvation of thousands in the drought district of Mexico is avoided only by Government aid.

DURING the second quarter of this year there were organized in the South 761 new industrial enterprises.

ITALY is much exercised over the scarcity of fractional silver currency and is trying to stop its purchase and exportation.

SEVEN counties of Northern Texas have refused marriage license to a boy of sixteen and a widow of forty who has thirteen children.

THE Papal encyclical of the Columbus celebrations directs that on October 12th the Mass of the Trinity be celebrated in the Catholic churches of Spain, Italy and America in honor of Columbus.

THERE is much speculation in Washington just now over the statement that the Washington Monument, 555 feet high and fifty feet square at the base, is perceptibly inclining from the perpendicular.

AT the funeral feast of Ya-ten-e-ouitz in Oregon, the wife of the dead Umatilla chief distributed eighty-two ponies, fifty shirts, 100 blankets and a number of pipes and beaded articles among the Indians and others who attended. Fully 600 Indians were feasted on a free dinner.

RIOTOUS REAPERS SHOT.

They Seized Corn to Enforce a Demand For Higher Wages.

A band of 180 reapers, men and women, employed at Bebar, Hungary, struck for an increase in their wages. When their demands were refused they seized a wagon loaded with corn, declaring that that would be a fair share of the profits. Their employer summoned the gendarmes to restore order and get back his property.

The presence of the gendarmes did not frighten the strikers. They threatened to burn the farmer's house and to lay waste his fields. They even went so far as to threaten the gendarmes if they interferred.

The Inspector commanding the gendarmes gave the command to fire to his men and they poured a volley into the riotous strikers. One of the strikers stabbed the Inspector. The mob showed no disposition to disperse after they had been fired upon, and the gendarmes, who were armed with Mannlicher rifles, fired volley after volley into them, until forty-two rounds were discharged.

Twelve men and women were killed and many were wounded before the mob was driven from the place. The strikers, fortunately for themselves, were scattered about the field, and it was owing to this fact that a larger number were not killed or wounded.

STABBED WITH A BAYONET.

A Drunken Militiaman Attacks a Citizen at Pittsburg.

David Lester, of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment, stabbed Frank Calhoun with his bayonet on Grand street, near Fifth avenue, in Pittsburg, Penn. The affair is the outcome of a night's carousal that Lester and Howard Hook indulged in the night before. They were still drinking. They went along Grant street insulting almost every person they met and brandishing their bayonets in the faces of passers-by. They entered the rooms of Undertaker Beinhaur, singing and very noisy. Mr. Beinhaur ordered them out. They went out, but renewed the noise outside and defied arrest.

When they reached Devore's undertaking establishment, where Calhoun is employed, the latter advised Lester to be more careful with the bayonet. Lester, with an oath, plunged the weapon into Calhoun's abdomen. Calhoun fell without a struggle. Lester rushed upon him again, but was caught by bystanders. After a hard fight, Lester and Hook were arrested.

The liver was penetrated by the bayonet, and there was no hope of Calhoun's resovery. Calhoun was fifty-four years old, a member of the G. A. R., and had a family. Lester lives in the Thirty-second Ward and is twenty-six years old. Lester and Hook were deserters from the camp in Homestead.

A CONDUCTOR'S NERVE.

He Binds His Crushed Leg in a Dying Condition.

At midnight a special freight broke into three sections near Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia, and subsequently the rear collided with the middle section.

Conductor P. Y. Christian was thrown over the rail of the van, but grasped it with such force as to dislocate his shoulder. Unable to hold on, he attempted to throw himself clear of the rail, but failed, and the wheels of the iron van passed over one leg, crushing it terribly.

With remarkable nerve he tied his handkerchief around the lacerated limb and tightened it with a sliver from a sleeper, so as to prevent bleeding to death. He was subsequently picked up and taken to Truro, where he died shortly after his arrival.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Atlantic Hotel at Long Branch, N.J., was burned; the guests had jewelry and clothing worth $30,000 stolen from them.

LAWRENCE AND GEORGE MCDERMOTT, twelve and fourteen years old respectively, were drowned while bathing in Mill River, New Haven, Conn.

DR. CHARLES D. SCUDDER, a son-in-law of ex-Senator Evarts, committed suicide at Northport, Long Island, N. Y. He stabbed himself to the heart.

JAMES BURNS and two boys, aged seven and eight, were killed by a train at the Fifth Street Pennsylvania Railroad crossing, Newark, N. J.

MICHAEL VARLEY and his crippled nine-year-old daughter Annie were found in a bathroom in New York City, both dead from suffocation by gas.

BURGESS MCLUCKIE, of Homestead, Penn., charged with murder in connection with the recent labor riot, was released on $10,000 bail.

LIEUTENANT SIDNEY H. MAY, of the United States Navy, a member of the United States Naval Board, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head in his room, in the United Service Club, New York City. He was born in 1847.

THE greater part of the business section of the village of Moosup, Conn., has been burned. The burned portion includes the New York and New England Railroad passenger station, two new dwelling houses, Hyde's meat market, the old Masonic Hall and two other business blocks.

AT a meeting in New York City William F. Harrity was chosen Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, S. P. Sheerin, Secretary, and R. B. Roosevelt, Treasurer.

THE Sagamore Club, of Harlem, New York City, entertained Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson at a reception.

GOVERNOR FLOWER, of New York, reviewed the Naval Militia and the National Guard at the Peekskill State Camp.

ALL the skilled workmen in Carnegie's steel mills at Duquesne, Pittsburg, Penn., numbering about 750, went out on strike in sympathy with the Homestead men. Governor Pattison left Homestead for Harrisburg.

South and West.

MRS. EMMA PHIPPS, aged thirty-five years; Miss Blanche Phipps, aged twenty-six years, and Frank McCamp, aged thirteen years, were killed at a railway crossing near New Albany, Ind., a train striking their carriage.

AT Frankfort, Ky., Ben Calmer, a young man, killed his brother, Samuel Calmer, a bachelor aged fifty years. A dispute arose between the brothers and Ben seized a chair, striking his brother, killing him instantly.

W. J. STONE, of Nevada, Vernon County, was nominated for Governor by the Missouri Democratic State Convention at Jefferson City on the nineteenth ballot.

THE People's Party of Georgia met at Atlanta and nominated William L. Peck for Governor, and selected an Electoral ticket pledged to vote for Weaver and Field.

THE colored school in Brick Head village, Ga., was struck by lightning. The school was filled with pupils, fifty in number, and two teachers. One of the teachers, Miss Butler, and two pupils were fatally injured. Sydney Stanfield and George Turner were killed outright.

THE Michigan Republican Convention at Saginaw placed a State ticket in the field headed by John T. Rich for Governor.

THE business portion of Rio Vista, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

THE stallion Palo Alto, who held the stallion trotting record, died a few days since at Senator Stanford's farm, near Redwood, Cal., from pneumonia. Palo Alto made the mile stallion record at Stockton, Cal., on November 17, 1891. Time, 2:08¾.

THE Republican State Convention at Madison nominated C. E. Sheldon for Governor.

THE People's Party of Florida held their State Convention at Jacksonville. A State ticket was nominated, headed by A. P. Baskin for Governor.

THE school enumeration just finished gives Chicago a population of 1,428,318.

A DISCREPANCY of $34,000 has been found in the accounts of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Water Department.

TWO timber men named Wilcox and Ace were shot and killed by J. J. Bowles at Arkansas City, Ark., during a quarrel about a business transaction.

THE Waters-Pierce Oil Company's warehouse, in St. Louis, Mo., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $200,000.

THE remains of J. S. Breedlove and the Pennsylvania capitalist, Fish, have been found in a canyon of the Cocopah Mountains, near San Diego, Cal. No trace could be found of Breedlove's son, who started out with the party. These gentlemen left Campo July 4th, in search of a gold mine on the desert.

Washington.

IN the House of Representatives the bill appropriating $5,000,000 to aid the World's Fair in Chicago was defeated.

CHAIRMAN CARTER, of the Republican National Committee, handed to the President his resignation as Commissioner of the General Land Office, and returned to New York to assume active control of the campaign.

PRESIDENT HARRISON reviewed the League of American Wheelmen, 5000 strong, from the portico of the White House.

THE President has signed the Naval Appropriation bill.

COLONEL E. A. CARR, Sixth Cavalry, has been appointed a Brigadier-General of the Army, vice General Stanley, retired.

LOUIS E. MCCOMAS, of Maryland, has been appointed by Chairman Carter Secretary of the National Republican Committee. Mr. McComas accepted the position and will begin the discharge of its duties in New York City forthwith.

THE President has nominated the following to be Consuls of the United States: John A. Barnes, of Illinois, at Chemnitz; Darley R. Bruk, of South Dakota, at Messina; Cyrus W. Field, of New York, at Brunswick; Carl Bailey Hurst, of the District of Columbia, at Catania; Charles August Vortriede, of Ohio, at Horgen; Aulick Palmer, District of Columbia, to be Consul-General at Dresden, Germany.

THE President made the following nominations: Charles F. Markell, of Maryland, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Brazil; Adam Everly, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at Birmingham

ROBERT AND WILLIAM PINKERTON, the proprietors of what they style "a general detective and watchman business," were put upon the stand by the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the Homestead strike, and were questioned as to the methods pursued in the organization of such bands as that which invaded the little Pennsylvania town on July 6.

THE President granted pardon in the case of Willard M. Cooper, convicted in New York of passing counterfeit silver dollars, and sentenced in March to two years' imprisonment.

THE Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary—Andrew D. White, of New York, to Russia; A. Loudon Snowden, of Pennsylvania, to Spain, and Truxton Beale, of California, to Greece, Roumania and Servia. Cyrus W. Field, of New York, was also confirmed as Consul to Brunswick, Germany.

Foreign.

THE Province of Ravigo, in Northern Italy, was swept by a cyclone, with great loss of life and property.

STRINGENT measures to prevent the spread of the cholera were taken by Russia, Austria, Spain and Brazil.

TELEGRAPHIC reports from all parts of Manitoba, Canada, state that the crops are in magnificent condition, not a single drawback being reported.

THE Hazaras, who are fighting for their independence against the Ameer of Afghanistan, have ambushed his troops and killed many hundreds of them.

SEVERE storms were experienced throughout Great Britain; the ship Maxwell was wrecked off the mouth of the Mersey. Three Gloucester fishermen were drowned.

CHILE'S influenza epidemic has grown to such proportions that Congress has adjourned.

HENRY B. RYDER, the United States Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been arrested, charged with fraud in connection with the liquidation of a testamentary estate.

THREE persons were killed and a number injured in a railroad collision at Tamworth, Canada.

THE Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the City of Chicago has ended. The judgment of the Board is that the disaster was due to careless navigation. The Captain's certificate is suspended for nine months.

ORDERS were issued by the Italian Government for the cruiser Giovanni Bauson to take part in New York's Columbus celebration in October.

CANDELARCE PEREZ, the famous Mexican bandit, has been executed at Lacatecas, Mexico.

THE Government of Honduras closed its coast to foreign commerce.

A HEAVY thunderstorm, followed by a terrible hailstorm, passed over Marmora, Canada. Fruit and grain were completely destroyed. Hundred of windows were broken and other damage was done. Some of the hailstones picked up measured six inches in circumference.

THE Arion singers of New York City were received at Munich, Bavaria, by the United Singing Societies of that city, and a festival with illumination and fireworks was given in their honor.

THE recent account of volcanic eruptions on Great Sanguir Island were confirmed by official dispatches, which said that 2000 persons had been killed.

LATER NEWS.

JOHN AND CHARLES RUGGLES, stage robbers and murderers, were lynched by a mob at Redding, Cal.

A DISASTROUS conflagration raged at Bolling Brook, the racing stock farm of R. Wyndham Walden, near Middleburg, Md. Lightning struck the principal stable on the place, and the structure was soon in flames. The wind swept the fire through the stables, and all efforts to extinguish it were unavailing, fourteen head of stock, valued at more than $100,000, being destroyed.

THE President has granted a parden to James King, of Louisiana, sentenced July 28, 1890, to four years' imprisonment for violation of the postal laws.

THE tower of the Munaier Mosque in Alexandria, Egypt, was said to have collapsed during a religious service, killing several hundred people.

DISCOVERY DAY.

October 21st Proclaimed a National Holiday by the President.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By a joint resolution, approved June 29th, 1892, it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, "that the President of the United States be authorized and directed to issue a proclamation recommending to the people the observance in all their localities of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America on the 21st day of October, 1892, by public demonstrations and by suitable exercises in their schools and other places of assembly.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the aforesaid joint resolution do hereby appoint Friday, October 21, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America of Columbus, as a general holiday for the people of the United States. On that day let the people so far as possible cease from toil and devote themselves to such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer and their appreciation of the great achievements of the four complete centuries of American life.

Columbus stood in his age as the pioneer of progress and enlightenment. The system of universal education is in our age the most prominent and salutary feature of the spirit of enlightenment, and it is peculiarly appropriate that the schools be made by the people the center of the day's demonstration. Let the National flag float over every school house in the country, and the exercises be such as shall impress upon our youth the patriotic duties of American citizenship.

In the churches and in the other places of assembly of the people, let there be expressions of gratitude to Divine Providence for the devout faith of the discoverer, and for the Divine care and guidance which has directed our history and so abundantly blessed our people.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President: JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

THE Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company offered a reward of $40,000 for the capture of the Dalton robbers who held up an express train in the Indian Territory.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

A Man, His Wife and Three Children Found Dead at Richmond, Va.

A family of five persons were killed by lightning a few nights ago at Richmond, Va. They were asleep in their two-story residence, just beyond the eastern corporate limits of the city, when struck. The bedroom was in the upper story. The building was isolated and the windows were raised. The house was set on fire, and the tragedy was discovered by fire issuing from the roof.

The persons killed were Dale Emmett, thirty-one; Alice Emmett, thirty-two; Lilie Emmett, six; Norman Emmett, three, and a seven-months-old infant. The father was a carpenter, who, with his family, went there from Westmoreland County, Penn., about a year ago.

When the rescuers reached the room by ladders Mr. Emmett, his wife and baby, lay in bed, while near by were smouldering the remains of his six and three-year-old children.

The family were buried next day, three hearses carrying the bodies to the grave.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

80

BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice.	$ —	@	$2 10
Medium, 1891, choice	1 80	@	—
Pea, 1891, choice	—	@	1 80
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 40	@	2 50
Red kidney, 1891, choice.	2 30	@	2 40
Yellow eye, 1891, choice.	—	@	1 75
Lima, Cal., per bush	1 75	@	1 80
Green peas, 1891, per bush	1 65	@	—
1891, bags	1 55	@	1 60
1891, Scotch	1 70	@	1 75
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St., & Penn, extras	21½	@	22
St. & Penn., firsts	20	@	21
Western, firsts	20	@	21
Western, seconds	18	@	19
Western, thirds	—	@	17
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	—	@	21
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	19	@	20
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	17½	@	18½
Welsh tubs, extras	20	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, 2ds	17	@	17½
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts.	17	@	19
Im. creamery, 2ds.	15½	@	16½
Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@	—
Factory, firsts	15½	@	16
Factory, seconds	14½	@	15
Factory and dairy, thirds	13	@	14
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, large size white, fancy	8⅝	@	8¾
Full cream, colored, fancy	8⅞	@	9
Full cream good to prime	8	@	8¾
Part skims, choice	5½	@	5¾
Part skims, good to prime	4	@	5
Part skims, common	2½	@	3½
Full skims	⅓	@	1½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	17½	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	—	@	17
Fresh, fair to prime	16½	@	16¾
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Southern, red, crate	75	@	1 25
Jersey, bough, bbl	—	@	—
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket	—	@	—
Western N. Y., Concord.	—	@	—
Peaches, Md. & Del., crate	50	@	1 37
Cherries, large, black, lb	—	@	—
Large, red and white	—	@	—
Small and poor	—	@	—
Huckleberries, N. J., per box	50	@	75
Jersey, per quart	5	@	8
Md. & Del., per quart	4	@	7
Blackberries, Md., per qt	7	@	10
Jersey, per quart	8	@	11
Gooseberries, prime green, qt	6	@	7
Raspberries, red, Jersey, pint.	4	@	6
Currants, large, lb	6	@	7
Small, per lb	5	@	6
HOPS.			
State—1891, choice, per lb	24	@	25
1891, prime	23	@	—
1891, common to good	19	@	22
1890, common to choice	14	@	18
Old odds	7	@	10
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	14	@	14½
Western, per lb	14	@	14½
Spring Chickens, large, lb	18	@	19
Small to medium	15	@	17
Roosters, old, per lb	—	@	8½
Turkeys, per lb	9	@	10
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	65	@	90
Southern, per pair	50	@	60
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25	@	1 37
Southern, per pair	1 12	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	30	@	40
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb.	15	@	—
Mixed weights	14	@	—
Toms, fair to prime	13	@	—
Chickens—Phila., broilers	19	@	23
L. I. broilers	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	12½	@	13
Western, per lb	—	@	13
Ducks—Western, per lb	—	@	—
Eastern,, per lb	18	@	19
Spring, L. I. per lb	18	@	—
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	18	@	19
Squabs—Dark, per doz	1 75	@	2 00
Light, per doz	2 75	@	3 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Southern, seconds	50	@	1 00
Norfolk, bbl.	1 37	@	1 62
Eastern, shore, per bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
L. I., in bulk, per bbl.	1 50	@	1 62
Cabbage, L. I. per 100	1 50	@	3 50
Norfolk, per barrel	—	@	—
Onions—Eastern shore, bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Eastern shore, basket	1 00	@	1 12
Squash—Southern, marrow, per barrel,	—	@	—
Southern, yellow	—	@	—
L. I., yellow, barrel	75	@	1 00
L. I., white, barrel	75	@	1 00
Tomatoes, Norf., carrier crate	1 00	@	1 50
Asparagus, N. J., doz. bunches	—	@	—
Peas, S. Jersey, ½ bbl. basket	—	@	—
Long Island, per bag	1 25	@	1 50
Cucumbers, Norfolk, crate	20	@	30
Jersey, per box	75	@	1 00
String beans, L. I., bag	—	@	50
Tomatoes, So. Jersey crate.	75	@	1 00
Maryland, per crate	1 00	@	1 50
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	7	@	8½
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	40 00
Calves, City dressed	7	@	9½
Sheep, per 100 lbs	4 00	@	5 00
Lambs, per lb	4½	@	6¾
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	6 15	@	6 30
Dressed	8	@	9
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 45
Patents	4 40	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	88	@	88¾
Rye—State	—	@	76
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	54	@	63
Oats—No. 2 White	38	@	38¼
Mixed Western	—	@	—
Hay—Good to Choice	70	@	75
Straw—Long Rye	—	@	55
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.75c

DEMOCRATIC NOTIFICATION

Cleveland and Stevenson Officially Informed of Their Nominations.

Eighteen thousand persons attended Madison Square Garden, New York City, to witness the ceremonies of notifying Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson of their nomination for President and Vice-President by the Democratic party.

The unusual spectacle of a notification of nomination to candidates for President and Vice-President in the presence of an immense gathering of people was a success.

It was the first time that the method of performing this important and time-honored ceremony in public has been attempted, and the citizens of New York approved it by crowding the vast auditorium to its fullest capacity. The doors were opened shortly after 7 P. M., and within twenty minutes every available particle of space was occupied, both seats and standing-room, except the boxes, which had been reserved for men prominent in the Democratic councils, their families and other friends. The boxes were not long in filling, and soon the great structure contained a mass of enthusiastic men and women, actuated, seemingly, by the one purpose of doing honor to the men who are to lead the Democratic party in the coming campaign, and who were about to receive official notice that they had been chosen to perform this duty.

The audience chamber had been handsomely decorated. A large platform had been erected for the speakers of the evening, and the various committees interested in the proceedings. Above the platform a canopy had been placed, in which the inscription, "Cleveland and Stevenson" spelled out in electric lights, flashed above two large, silk American flags. Representations of all the States of the Union, and festooned with American colors, decorated the spaces between the boxes around the circuit of the hall which was brilliantly illuminated with electricity.

At 8:15 o'clock, the candidate for Vice-President, Mr. Stevenson, arrived at the Garden. His appearance brought out a demonstration of applause, which lasted for four minutes. The tall candidate from Illinois bowed very impressively and then sat down.

When a moment later Mr. Cleveland stood upon the platform, the applause seemed to have gained redonbled volume. Nearly every man was on his feet shouting and waiving his hat, cane or handkerchief, and most of the women joined in the acclaim. For several minutes, while Mr. Cleveland stood bowing his acknowledgments, the cheers were continued.

Nicholas M. Bell, of Missouri, the secretary of the Notification Committee, opened the proceedings by introducing Congressman William L. Wilson, the chairman of the committee. It was the duty of Mr. Wilson to inform Mr. Cleveland of his nomination, which he did in a speech which drew great applause.

While Chairman Wilson was speaking Mrs. Grover Cleveland entered the building with quite a party of friends, who took the box reserved for them at the left of the stand. She was recognized and cheered.

When Mr. Cleveland advanced to reply to the address there was another outbreak of noisy enthusiasm. Mr. Cleveland did not wait for order before beginning his speech. He looked around to see that Mrs. Cleveland had been safely seated in her box and then began his reply. The first few sentences could not be heard except by those immediately surrounding him, but order came later.

The cheering which followed Mr. Cleveland's speech lasted nearly ten minutes. Then Mr. Bell, the Secretary of the committee, read the formal notification of the nomination on behalf of the members of the committee from the National Convention.

Ex-Judge White, of California, then arose to address Mr. Stevenson and notify him of his nomination. Mr. Stevenson received almost as cordial a welcome as did Mr. Cleveland, when he advanced to reply. He waited patiently for the cheering to cease, and when sufficient quiet had been secured for him to be heard, he delivered his speech.

The reading of the statement signed by the full Notification Committee to the Vice-Presidential candidate followed, and then the assemblage adjourned.

After the meeting at the Garden the candidates were driven to the Manhattan Club, where thousands personally greeted and congratulated them.

CROP REPORT.

Comparative Acreage of Wheat, Corn, Tobacco and Potatoes.

The report of the statistician of the Agricultural Department giving the comparative acreage of corn, potatoes and tobacco and the condition on the 1st day of July of corn, winter and spring wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, tobacco, the grasses, fruits and other minor crops has just been issued. The returns show the acreage of corn, as compared with the actual area of last year, to be 95.6 per cent. The reduction of area is not equally distributed, being mostly confined to the great corn-producing regions of the country. This decrease, the report says, has been considerably offset by the increased acreage in the South, where during the last year eleven cotton States have given considerable breadth to the cultivation of corn. The condition of the crop, 81.1 per cent., is the lowest July average ever reported by the Department. The condition of wheat is very favorable, there being only a slight decline in several of the minor producing States. The condition of oats, 87.2 per cent., is the lowest July condition with one exception ever reported. The month shows a slight increase in rye. The condition, however, is slightly below that of 1891. Barley has changed but little during the month, but the average reported is the highest ever known in July since 1885. The acreage of potatoes is very low, there being a decrease in the largest yielding States; the early appearance of the potato bug has ruined many crops. This month, the report continues, is generally considered the largest yielding one in the year. The returns from tobacco, although very favorable, are smaller than for the corresponding month last year.

STORM IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Three Persons Fatally Hurt and Crops and Buildings Destroyed.

A severe wind and electric storm swept over South Dakota, doing great damage to crops and property. The town of Gettysburg, the county seat of Potter County, was almost destroyed.

Twenty houses and the Methodist and Baptist churches were blown down. A Mrs. Herron was killed and three persons were fatally hurt.

Elevators and warehouses and many dwellings at points on the Chicago and Northwestern and Great Northern railways were destroyed.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

EWING'S days as a catcher are over.

THE Louisville Club has signed Denny and Whistler.

MANAGER HANLON, of Baltimore, thinks there is too much sacrifice hitting.

BROUTHERS, of Brooklyn, was the first League player to make one hundred safe hits.

NO pitcher should fear base hits. If he does he cannot excel in strategic play in the box.

THE Philadelphias and the St. Louis Club, only, won the series from the Boston champions.

CHILDS, of Cleveland, now leads the League in run getting. He averages a run to a game.

CINCINNATI is this season, without doubt, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, baseball city in America.

ANSON'S poor playing has lost him control of his men and this accounts for the poor work of the Chicago team.

ONLY three of the New York Brotherhood men are left in the New York team, viz.: O'Rourke, Crane and Ewing.

CORCORAN, Brooklyn's clever short stop, was formerly a Western Union messenger boy. He graduated from the lots.

HUTCHISON, who has pitched the Chicagos into a commanding position in every pennant race since his connection with that club, is being hit freely all along the line.

THE fact should not be lost sight of that the twelve clubs now battling for honors make the strongest League ever organized. There is not in the League a "cinch" for any club.

THE Bostons have won more games in the last inning and by one run than any other team. It may be luck, but there is a great deal of good, nervy ball playing mixed in with the luck.

THE Philadelphia Club's feat of winning the entire first season series from the Louisville team is not unprecedented. That very thing happened to the Philadelphias in 1883, their very first season in the League, when the Bostons won all of the ten games of the series from them.

CONSIDERING the untried pitching material when the season opened, Ward has made a wonderful record with his Brooklyn team. He has certainly handled his team in a manner to completely overshadow Anson, of Chicago, Ewing, of New York, and even Comisky, of Cincinnati.

THE second championship season of the big League has begun. There is every reason to believe that it will be a much more exciting and eventful race than the memorable campaign just closed. The teams all start better equalized, and those that have been markedly weak have made mighty, and probably successful, efforts to strengthen.

A CHICAGO correspondent, who is a close observer and well-posted baseball man, attributes the loss of interest in Chicago to poor playing, and suggests that the best remedy would be to move Anson to some other city. He is as unpopular in Chicago as Comisky was in later days in St. Louis; in short, the Chicago people are tired of Anson.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	6	2	.750	New York	4	3	.571
Philad'lp'a.	6	2	.750	Boston	3	5	.375
Washing'n.	5	3	.625	Louisville.	3	5	.375
Baltimore.	5	3	.625	Pittsburg.	2	5	.286
Cincinnati.	5	3	.625	Chicago	2	6	.250
Cleveland.	5	3	.625	St. Louis.	1	7	.125

THREE MINISTERS NAMED.

Nominations to the Courts of Russia, Spain and Greece.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations of Ministers:

Andrew D. White, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

A. Loudon Snowden, of Pennsylvania (now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Greece, Roumania and Servia), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Truxton Beale, of California (now Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Persia), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece, Roumania and Servia.

Andrew D. White was born in Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., November 7, 1832. He was a student at Hobart and at Yale, graduating at the latter place in 1853. He was for a time attache to the American Legation at St. Petersburg. In 1857 he became Professor of History and English Literature in Michigan University. He went to Europe on account of failing health, and on his return in 1862 was elected to the State Senate of New York. Mr. White was a stanch friend of the project to establish Cornell University, and when it was established he became the President. He was one of the Commissioners sent by President Grant to San Domingo to consider the question of annexation. In 1879 he was appointed Minister to Berlin. On his return he assumed his duties as President of Cornell, a position which he held until his resignation in 1885.

Archibald Loudon Snowden is a veteran office holder. He began in the Mint at Philadelphia in 1857, before he had attained his majority. He remained there until 1885. He was Postmaster at Philadelphia for two years.

Truxton Beale is the son of General E. F. Beale, the intimate friend of General Grant, who has for a number of years resided in Washington. Mr. Beale was appointed Minister to Persia at the instance of Mr. Blaine.

A SHIPS'S CREW MURDERED.

Terrible Results of a Conspiracy on the High Seas.

News has reached Yokohama, Japan, of a terrible murder and conspiracy on the high seas. A few months ago the schooner Undine, of 180 tons, owned by Crawford & Co., of San Francisco, sailed from that port for the South Sea Islands, in charge of Captain Castella. The vessel's crew consisted of the captain and eight men. At Honolulu a man who said he was the mate's brother joined the vessel, and about three days out from Honolulu one of the brothers shot the captain and supercargo. The crew were then poisoned, with the exception of the steward, to whom was paid a bribe of $1000 not to divulge the crime. At one of the islands a new crew of natives were shipped, and the schooner proceeded to Ascension Island. There the steward informed the authorities of the crime, who arrested the murderers and sent them to Manila.

TEA-GROWERS in China are being exhorted by emissaries of the "Literati" to pull up the plants and grow sweet potatoes instead, so that it will not be necessary for them to trade with the "foreign imps."

Saltillo.

Geo. Cornelius and Miss Lizzie Powell betook themselves to Virginia last week and returned with a marriage certificate. There is more than one way to escape an irate father. Prosperity be theirs.

It is said quite a row was gotten up at Orbisonia with the crowd of showmen that amused a crowd at Saltillo last Thursday night. They left Saltillo Friday morning and got into a fight at Orbisonia the same evening with some roughs when two of the showmen had to be taken off on stretchers, nearly killed. It is said whisky was the cause.

The union picnic at Woodvale was a success in number, day and pleasure. The 21st of July will long be remembered.

W. O. Henderson, after a brief visit to relatives, returned to the Mountain city, July 21st.

There is talk of the furnaces at Rockhill shutting down in August.

Mrs. Evaline Senft is visiting her son, Rev. J. H. Senft, of Altoona.

Miss Alice Barber is visiting relatives at Osceola.

Miss Orlena Henderson is visiting her grandfather's family at Cassville.

Mrs. Harper Fleming is quite sick at this writing.

John Smyers had a valuable cow killed by the picnic train on the 21st.

News was received Saturday evening by telegraph of the sudden death of Dr. J. R. Taylor, of Altoona. Dr. Taylor's daughter left home on Friday evening to visit her sick grand-father, James Henderson, of Cassville, and was recalled by the above sad event.

Cassville.

Mr. Henderson continues very ill with gastric fever.

The U. B. camp near this place will be held the last week in August, and promises to be of unusual interest.

Misses May and Emrett Clarkson have gone to the camp ground at Newton Hamilton, where quite a number are already tenting.

The festival on Saturday evening for the benefit of the M. P. church was very successful, as they sold out all they had, and realized about $50.00.

The Epworth League will hold a Musicale in the church, Saturday evening, July 30. Beautiful solos, duets and music of high order will be rendered. Everybody is invited to come and enjoy it, and contribute to the collection; all free.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of July 23d.

Population, 439.

Last consecutive number, 978.

Three of our population are occupying cots in the hospital.

One inmate was received from Philadelphia county this week.

Conditional releases were granted to Nos. 562 and 587 on Monday last.

The carpenters have completed several slack boxes for use by the bricklayers.

The plasterers finished their work on the new officers' quarters last Wednesday.

Register No. 237 was returned to the Reformatory for violation of his parole on Tuesday.

Bricklayers will commence work on the inside walls of the new cell house D on Monday.

The painters were at work on the officers' watch box at No. 2 drive gate one day this week.

Officer Lambertson's men are laying a new wagon crossing over the railroad tracks in the yard.

Four car loads of stone were deposited in the yard this week for the erection of the new cell house.

The bricklayers are at work on the entrance arches of the new cell building between wards A and B.

Consecutive No. 491 was returned to the Reformatory on Thursday for violation of his parole agreement.

Seventeen of our boys were granted parole papers on Saturday, when they passed through the cage rejoicing.

The floors in the new officers' quarters are warped by the rain and how to mend the matter is a question.

The tinners have commenced to put the roofing on the new cell building, and are having quite a "roast" up there.

The machines in the skirt factory were idle a couple of days this week to enable the machinists to overhaul and repair the shafting.

The old photograph gallery has been evacuated and the paraphernalia removed to the new quarters, in the rear of the printing office.

While making his daily rounds, the gleaner of news stumbled over a brood of young chickens. They were evidently waiting to be shooed.

The potato store-room is being treated to a coat of whitewash and general overhauling preparatory to receiving the fall supply of that indispensable luxury.

Haying time has come and no doubt the boys on the farm will continue to make it while the sun shines. The teamsters have been engaged in hauling it to the barn the latter part of this week.

Gleanings.

"You bring up your girls," says Ruskin, "as if they were meant for sideboard ornaments, and then complain of their frivolity. Give them not only noble teaching but noble teachers, and give them the help which alone has sometimes done more than all other influences—the help of wild and fair nature. You cannot baptize them rightly in inch-deep, church fronts unless you baptize them also in the sweet waters which the great Law-Giver strikes forth from the rocks of your native land."

Anciently, in many parts of France, when a sale of land took place, it was the custom to have twelve adult witnesses accompanied by twelve little boys; and when the price of the land was paid, and its surrender took place, the ears of the boys were pulled, and they were beaten severely, so that the pain thus inflicted should make an impression upon their memory; and, if required afterward, they might bear witness to the sale.

Nearly all the cocoanuts used in the United States come from Florida. The existence of this fruit in Florida is the result of chance. About sixteen years ago a vessel loaded with cocoanuts was wrecked on the coast, a number of the nuts were washed ashore, and there took root.

There have been patents granted to 646 women from the State of New York since 1809. Massachusetts women are second in number, and those of Pennsylvania are next in line. Philadelphia furnishes half the Pennsylvania number.

Princeton has two trees which were planted previous to the Declaration of Independance. The sycamores in the dean's yard were planted in 1767, by order of the trustees, to commemorate the resistance of the Stamp Act.

No Country Like America.

'I've been knocking around the world a good deal since I was a boy,' said a veteran traveler just returned from a winter in Florida, 'and of late years have confined my peregrinations to the limits of my own country. I find you can get any climate in this country you want, winter or summer. You can get it hot or you can get it moist or dry—of a low or high altitude—and you can get it intermediate all within reach of the rail or boat, or post-office or telegraph. And you can get with this about all the means of sport and entertainment you can find abroad. There are healthful natural waters everywhere that will compare favorably with like waters abroad for medicinal purposes in alleviating similar suffering.

'You can't name a single disease that yields to foreign treatment that cannot be equally well treated at home. You can't name a single spring at any European watering place that we cannot produce its counterpart of the same properties, and we can produce more wonders in the curative line of waters in a single state than can be found in any foreign country. So far as these magnificent works of nature are concerned, therefore, our own land is superior to any other, and there is no reason why an American should go abroad at all.

'The other features, the poetry of the past, the historic interest, the society—all these we have, but in a very limited way. Compared with the other European countries in these respects we have practically nothing. Yet there is enough historic interest in the United States to keep a good many of us pretty busy. I believe in travel. I believe in travel abroad, but not to the neglect of our home attractions. From what I know of the foreign migratory crowd, nine-tenths of them never saw anything, and four-fifths of them don't know anything about the attractions of their native land. Going abroad is a fad—largely—a fashionable fad. As soon as Americans scrape up a little money together they begin to go abroad to spend it. Mind you, I think everybody who can afford it ought to enlarge his ideas by foreign travel; but let our people enlarge their ideas first as to the extent and varied grandeur of their own country.—*New York Herald.*

Pronounced Hopelss, Yet Saved.

From a letterwritten by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. Ms husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman's Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size, 50c. and $100.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils, and gives a good complexion. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons at 50c. per bottle.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Robert McIntyre, late of Shirley township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. E. McINTYRE,
June 18, 1982. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT,
A. J. WHITE, J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON, EVA NUMER,
W. T. BORING, A. W. SWOPE,
GEORGE MILLER, GEORGE HALL,
J. E. WALLS.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

FREE EXCURSIONS to the WORLD'S FAIR.

FOR ALL AGENTS WHO SELL

COLUMBUS AND COLUMBIA, THE MAN AND THE NATION.

BY HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, Sec. of State, J. W. Buel, the celebrated author, John Clarke Ridpath, the famous historian, and Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Secretary and Solicitor-General of the World's Fair Association. The great Quadri-Centennial History of our country, 4 complete books in one immense volume, a quartette of world-famous authors, nearly 900 quarto pages, 400 splendid Historical Illustrations and Colored Paintings, constituting a grand pictorial panorama of our country's history. Also a complete pictorial description of the great World's Fair at Chicago, with maps, charts, &c. THE GRANDEST BOOK OF THE GREATEST CENTURY. Not the creation of one author, but the combined genius of four master minds. A complete, faithful and thrilling record of our country's history from the earliest discoveries to the present time. SELLING BY THE THOUSANDS. Everybody buys. Low price, immense sales. Now is your time to make money in the book business. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Write for terms to agents and full particulars about free excursions to the World's Fair.

HISTORICA PUBISHING CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale the Himes farm along the Hare's Valley creek, three-fourths of a mile from Mapleton. The farm consists of

105 ACRES AND ALLOWANCES,

and is well watered. Thirty-five acres are in a fair state of cultivation and most of the remainder abounds in thrifty young timber. There is on the premises a good apple orchard of young trees and also a number of cherry trees and choice grape vines. The property is well adapted to grazing or for a truck farm. The buildings consist of a LOG HOUSE 18x22 feet, a NEW FRAME BARN 28x36 feet and necessary out-buildings. There is a never-failing spring of excellent water near the house. This property will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms. For further particulars, call on or address,

B. E. HIMES,
5-11-92, tf. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Millinery and Trimmings.

The undersigned has in stock the largest stock of Millinery, Fancy Goods and Trimmings kept in the southern part of the county. My stock is continually benig replenished and I am prepared to furnish whatever my customers may wish. My prices are such that I can successfully compete with any other dealer in my line of goods. Give me a call.

MRS. K. M. HENDERSON,
Saltillo, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, G. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6:35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

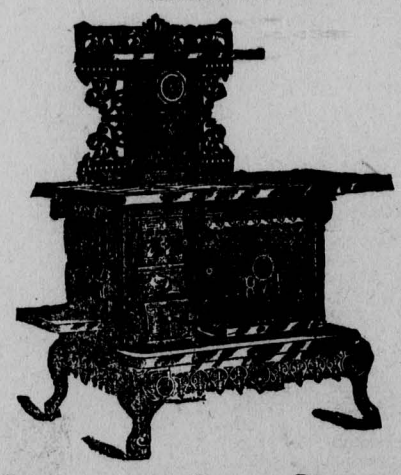
WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



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Philadelphia, Pa

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New Hats

New Bonnets

Babys Hats

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I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,

DRY GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES

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You will find the

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Ladies' and Misses' Machine-sewed.

Men's, Boys' & Youths'

in a great variety.

☞All Shoes sold for two dollars and upwards, sold to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Geo. W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

BalmY -:- SprinG

is here according to the Almanac but it has been making considerable bluster about its advent and it isn't safe to place too much reliance in the weather yet. Nevertheless, we are preparing for warmer days. We have just received a big stack of

TRAW - HAT

and other spring goods. You will find the latest styles in our stock.

The Ladies Know

we keep the finest assortment of Dress Goods in town and this season will find us still in the lead.

SHOES! SHOES!

Ladies Shoes,

Gents Shoes,

Youths' and Misses' Shoes,

Childrens' Shoes.

Good stock and late styles. Call and see the goods.

We keep all kinds of General Merchandise. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. G. Gillam.

Near Depot.) Mapleton Depot, Pa.